

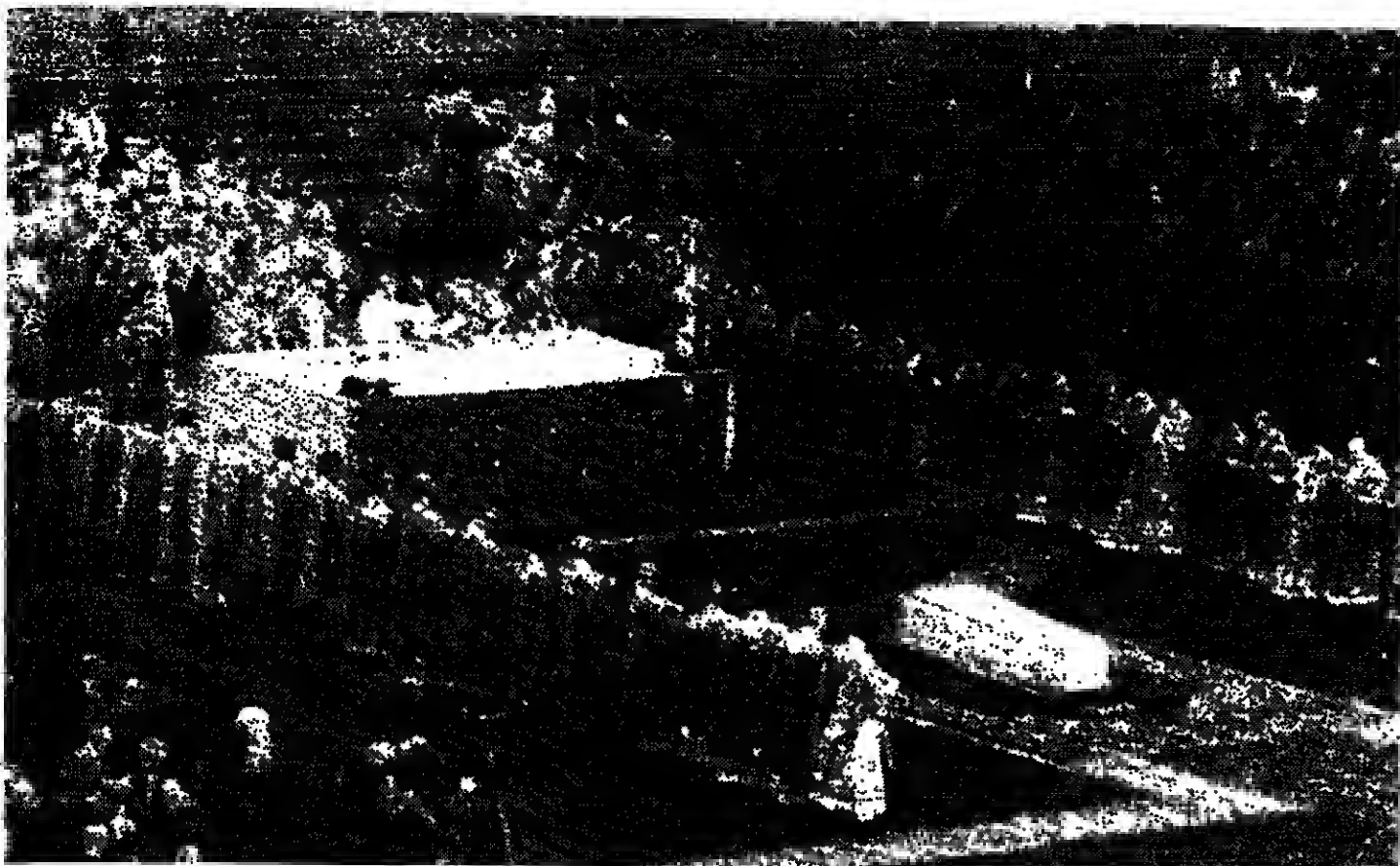
# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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The oak coffin bearing the remains of Pope Paul VI lies before the altar in front of St. Peter's Basilica during the funeral

service, flanked by cardinals celebrating the mass. The pope was later buried in a simple tomb in the grottoes of the Vatican.

## Paul Buried Below St. Peter's After a Huge Outdoor Funeral

ROME, Aug. 13 (NYT) — Several thousand persons visited the simple tomb today in the grottoes beneath St. Peter's Basilica where Pope Paul VI was buried last night. Priests, nuns and members of the laity took turns all day praying in front of the plain slab of porous, brownish travertine indicating the grave where the 262d bishop of Rome was laid to rest after a two-hour outdoor funeral rite.

The tombstone carries the Latin words for "Pope Paul VI" in red lettering, and the green-letter monogram of Christ, Chi and Rho.

While mourners and sightseers filed past the unadorned tomb in a small underground chapel this morning, the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals told government representatives from more than 100 nations in a formal gathering that the next pope would "continue to serve mankind, inspiring himself by the gospel and the example of this venerated pontiff [Paul VI]."

Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, 85, also thanked the official delegations from abroad for having come to Rome for yesterday's funeral, and he expressed gratitude for the respect and trust that had been accorded to Pope Paul by the people of the world.

**Rites Held Outside**

For the first time in modern church history the funeral rites were held in the vast Saint Peter's Square outside the basilica to permit the largest possible attendance. Up to a 100,000 persons were present at the ceremony, according to official estimates.

Among the delegates from 95 countries were Rosalynn Carter, representing the president of the United States; Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations; the heads of Malta and Zambia; several government leaders and many foreign ministers.

The crowd burst into applause at the end of the mass, as 12 chair carriers lifted the pope's coffin on their shoulders to carry it inside the church to the crypt. The rites were led by Cardinal Confalonieri.

In his eulogy, the cardinal traced the life of the pontiff and, recalling

his many travels to Catholics in other countries, said that he emulated the Apostle Saint Paul, who spread the Christian faith in his journeys.

The cardinal recalled that it was fitting to celebrate the burial rites in Saint Peter's Square where the pope had so often offered mass and addressed the faithful. The presence of the large crowd, he said, was "living testimony of the respect, esteem and affection that the pontiff commanded from us all."

At the start of the ceremony, the

## 160 Feared Dead in Beirut Blast

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (AP) — A bomb destroyed a nine-story building in the Palestinian Sabra quarter of west Beirut today, killing about 160 persons in the worst single act of sabotage in Lebanon's troubled history.

The target of the bomb, which Palestinian officials estimated at more than 500 pounds of plastic explosive, appeared to be the Palestine Liberation Front, a radical Palestinian splinter group supported by Iraq. But most of the group's leaders had left the building half an hour before the bomb exploded.

The head of the PLF, Abdul Abbas, 29, said that 98 Palestinians were known dead, including 37 of his "highly trained operatives," and 63 were still buried under the rubble of the building and feared dead. Rescue workers feared others deaths would result from wounds suffered by residents of surrounding buildings.

Eight of the residents in the bombed building somehow managed to survive, Palestinian officials said. A three-year-old boy on a balcony was thrown from the bombed building onto a pile of sand four stories below at a nearby construction site and escaped with only scratches, witnesses said.

The blast crumpled the 100-foot-high building into a heap of concrete, twisted metal and glass. Palestinian crews worked through the night and day to free bodies from the wreckage on the edge of the Palestinian shantytown. Armed guerrillas angrily chased away reporters, as weeping relatives and friends watched the rescue operations.

Mr. Abbas's pro-Iraqi extremists have recently been locked in a bloody feud with Yasser Arafat's mainstream guerrilla group, el-Fatah, primarily over policy toward Israel.

But the young guerrilla dissident told Associated Press reporter Aly Mahmoud that he believed neither Mr. Arafat's group nor Israel were responsible, implicating instead a pro-Syrian splinter group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Referring to the PLF-GC, Mr. Abbas said, "They wanted to kill me and the movement in order to undermine reconciliation moves

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## U.S. Reports Food Preservative Appears to Be a Cancer Cause

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — The U.S. government has announced that nitrite, the preservative that helps to cure ham and gives hot dogs and bacon their appetizing color appears to cause cancer. But it also is said to prevent botulism toxin, the deadly poison that causes botulism.

The verdict was announced Friday by the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which share jurisdiction over the many processed foods containing nitrite — the most widely used preservative in the United States.

The agencies said that they based their finding on a study conducted for the FDA by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The study, they said, "strongly suggests that nitrite produces cancer of the lymphatic system in test animals [and] may increase the incidence of human cancer."

"The need to balance two kinds of health risks — one by taking nitrite out of food and the other by leaving it in — creates a difficult challenge," the statement said.

The Environmental Defense Fund, one of many public-interest groups that has fought the use of nitrite for years, demanded an immediate ban on the substance. The FDA estimates that 7 percent of the U.S. food supply is treated with nitrite, which usually is added to pork products, processed beef and some preserved fish.

The processing industry, which had no immediate comment on the report, has said in the past that banning the preservative would cause a substantial increase in meat and poultry prices because of the need for special handling and constant refrigeration or freezing.

## After 6 Years of Talks China, Japan Sign Treaty Vowing Peace, Friendship

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (NYT) — After six years of cautious backpedaling, Japan and China last night signed their long-planned peace and friendship treaty, first agreed to in principle in 1972, when the two nations established diplomatic relations.

The treaty was signed in the Great Hall of the People in Peking by the foreign ministers, Sunao Sonoda of Japan and Huang Hua of China, in the presence of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who will leave soon on an important trip to Europe. Mr. Sonoda said in a statement that the treaty would "contribute to the peace and stability of Asia and the world" and described it as a "historic diplomatic document."

It was the first time since the revolution to 1949 that China had signed a treaty with a non-Communist state, Japanese diplomats said.

**'Historic' But Thin**

The "historic document" is thin in content. It contains five short articles and runs for less than 500 words, expressing general sentiments and nuances that are hard for nonexperts to follow.

But its long-term impact on Chinese-Japanese relations, on the Soviet Union and on U.S. policy in the Far East may be considerable. The signing of the treaty was "of enormous significance," the Asahi Shimbun newspaper commented.

The key article in the treaty is the so-called "hegemony clause." "Hegemony" is a code word used by Peking to allude to the perceived threat from the Soviet Union to China and to peace in the Far East.

Article 2 of the treaty declares that neither Japan nor China should seek hegemony in the Asia-Pacific region or in any other region. The clause continues: "Each is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony."

**Qualifying Clause**

This wording is qualified by a second clause, inserted at Japanese insistence.

The clause reads that "the present treaty shall not affect the position of either contracting party [Japan or China] regarding its relations with third countries."

The aim of this clause from the Japanese viewpoint was to nullify the Chinese attempt to get Japan's support for an attack on Soviet "hegemony."

The fencing with words may seem obscure, but it was crucial during the six years of attempts to complete the treaty. The most recent negotiations began July 21. The talks had resumed then after a break of three years, a previous round of talks broke down in late 1975.

The question always was whether China would succeed in budging Japan from its long-maintained po-

sition of diplomatic "equidistance" between the Soviet Union and China. Japan resisted to the last any pressure to change its traditional policy in the Far East, wishing to avoid involvement in the Chinese-Soviet struggle.

During the negotiations in Peking the last three weeks, China therefore made "maximum concessions" by agreeing on a rephrasing of the crucial "hegemony" and "third country" clauses, according to Japanese diplomats.

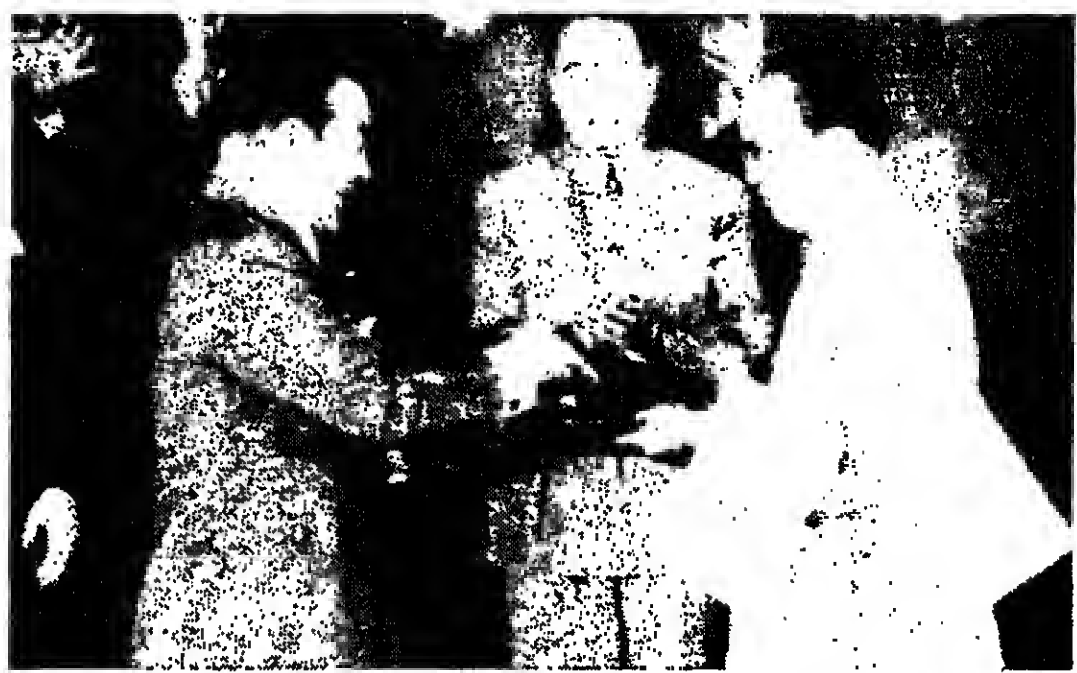
For example, Foreign Minister Sonoda said, in the "hegemony" clause "the area of application is not restricted to the Asia-Pacific region" as it was in a previous document, the joint Chinese-Japanese communiqué issued in 1972 establishing diplomatic relations. The implication to the Japanese was that the clause was diluted.

But the Japanese have not managed to stay out of the Chinese-Soviet quarrel completely. The Chinese have involved them in the dis-

pute by skillful maneuvering in Peking this week.

During talks with Chinese leaders, Mr. Sonoda learned that China apparently will break off its friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, concluded in 1950.

"It is my strong impression from my meetings with the Chinese leaders that the government of China will take necessary measures to terminate this Sino-Soviet treaty in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda (left) and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua exchange documents after signing treaty Saturday. Between them is Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

## Rebellion in Rhodesia Party Ranks Muzorewa Quashes Ouster Plot

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Black interim-government member Abel Muzorewa, fresh from what he called a historic encounter with about 150 black guerrillas now backing the government against former comrades, quashed a rebellion today in his own party.

The revolt, aimed at deposing the United Methodist bishop-policeman as head of the most popular of Rhodesia's internal black parties, had raised the prospect of a dramatic shift in the alignment of Rhodesia's black political forces.

Bishop Muzorewa's victory came at the end of a two-day meeting of representatives from the 11 provincial branches of his United African National Council. A party statement said the delegates rejected, 196 to 12, calls by Muzorewa foes for a new national congress at which the bishop would have been challenged as party president. A

resolution pledging loyalty and support to the bishop was passed unanimously.

The statement said delegates also considered at length the case of six dissident party members — four in Rhodesia and two in Britain — who had called for a leadership change. Bishop Muzorewa recommended that the six be dismissed from the party immediately, and a party spokesman said the recommendation would be implemented.

One of the dissidents is Byron Hove, who briefly served as the black co-minister of Justice in Rhodesia's biracial transitional government. He was ousted for refusing to withdraw calls for "reverse discrimination" to benefit black policemen and civil servants.

Black political sources said the four dissidents in Rhodesia had the secret backing of a top-level Muzorewa associate.

The associate, the sources said, had the support of some foreign business interests anxious to engineer an alliance between elements in the UANC leadership and Joshua Nkomo, a co-leader in the guerrilla-hacked, anti-government Patriotic Front.

Bishop Muzorewa would not be amenable to such an alliance, they said. The UANC party statement said the delegates at today's meeting, fearing the postponement of universal suffrage elections meant to lead to a full shift to black rule on Dec. 31, rejected the British-American effort to stage a conference that would be attended by both the government parties and the Patriotic Front.

The meeting came a day after Bishop Muzorewa reportedly traveled to the Msana tribal reserve about 50 kilometers northeast of Salisbury, and addressed 3,000 tribespeople while about 150 armed men and women described as "pro-government guerrillas" guarded against attack by Patriotic Front insurgents.

Whether the "pro-government guerrillas" were genuinely former insurgents could not be determined because the only media representatives allowed on the trip were two staff members of the government-supervised Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation.

Bishop Muzorewa described his encounter with the alleged guerrillas as "the most important and historic rally" he had ever addressed.

At one point, pictures showed the commander of the 150 turncoat guerrillas, a "Comrade Commander" Max, who wore a Davy Crockett-type fur hat, handed the bishop a Kalashnikov automatic rifle, and the bishop, clutching the weapon, led the crowd in tribal dancing.

The interim government created by the March 3 "internal" majority (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Nuclear Fusion Advances U.S. A-Fuel Breakthrough Seen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Princeton University scientists have achieved a major breakthrough in nuclear fusion that could lead to a cheap, abundant and safe power source in the next century, a high-ranking Energy Department official said yesterday.

The experiment uses the same power that is in the sun and the hydrogen bomb and, if perfected, could be used to create energy from sea water.

The Princeton scientists used a small test reactor to produce sun-like temperatures for a moment inside a kind of magnetic bottle.

Fusion — the nuclear reaction that powers the sun — is the joining of two atomic particles at high temperatures. It has been duplicated in an uncontrolled form in the hydrogen bomb, but harnessing it for power production has proven more elusive.

"For the first time in history, the actual conditions of fusion have been produced in a fusion reactor in scale model," said Stephen Dean, director of the department's magnetic confinement systems division.

**'Significant Development'**

"Experiments at Princeton University which began three weeks ago and are now in progress are the most significant development in the 27 years of the fusion program."

"It has laid to rest the question of whether fusion is feasible from a scientific point of view — there is now a scientific basis for embarking on engineering development" of fusion reactors, he said.

Scientists produced fusion in the hydrogen bomb. But it has proven

far more difficult to design a reactor capable of containing the sun-like temperatures of a fusion reaction and to produce a sustained reaction that gives off more energy than is needed to trigger it.

Current nuclear reactors use fission, or the splitting of atomic particles. Those plants produce huge amounts of radioactive wastes which need to be stored to protect human health. Their fuel could be used to produce new atomic bombs. In addition, the plants depend on a limited supply of uranium.

"The advantage [of fusion] for the world is that the fuel for the fusion reactor is universally available from sea water — there will be no fuel crisis because of the cost or availability of depletable fuels such as oil and natural gas," Mr. Dean said.

**Sea Water Source**

The reactors use deuterium and tritium, which can be derived from the hydrogen in sea water, he added.

In addition, the fusion reactor produces one millionth of the radioactive waste of a fission reactor. "It is considered acceptable from an environmental point of view," he said. He added that the walls and the structure of the facility be (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## But Tennessee Dam May Face Extinction Endangered U.S. Fish Making Rebound

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (WP) — In a reversal of roles, the little snail darter has been pronounced by federal officials as a species on the rebound while its nemesis, the giant Tellico Dam, may be facing extinction.

Until recently the rare three-inch perch lived only to the shadow of the newly completed \$120 million federal dam on the Little Tennessee River. Conservationists warned that, when the Tellico was finished and the river closed off, the snail darter would be forced into extinction.

In June the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the Tennessee Valley Authority had to stop work on the dam to save the snail darter and its special habitat.

But the Tennessee Valley Au-

thority and the Interior Department jointly announced last week that the snail darter seems to have found a new home. In 1976, in the midst of the Tellico Dam controversy, federal experts moved 710 snail darters to the Hiwassee River, about 18 miles from the dam site.

TVA Chairman David Freeman said that samplings of the transplanted snail darters indicate they are flourishing in the Hiwassee with up to 3,700 fish now in the river.

But he said the snail and other construction problems have sharply cut the remaining snail darters at the dam site to about 500. In fact, Mr. Freeman said, by the time a decision is made by the TVA on the dam's future, there may not be any

snail darters left there to worry about.

In a report on the future of the project by the two federal agencies, there were indications that the TVA, which has lobbied strongly for permission to complete the dam, may be softening its position.

**Three Choices**

The report, released Thursday, listed three major choices for the future of the dam:

• Completing the project as originally planned with protection for the snail darter accomplished by moving the rest of the fish to a new breeding area. The fish are covered by the 1973 federal Endangered Species Act, which was the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Islamic 'Marxists' Accused Martial Law Extended in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 13 (AP) — Martial law was imposed on three more Iranian cities yesterday as the government clamped down on restive, conservative Moslems who have provoked bloody riots.

The military governor in the riotous city of Isfahan, Gen. Reza Najafi, today blamed Islamic Marxists for the riots. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi told foreign journalists last week that Communists are wearing different masks — a reference to Islamic Marxists — and are fully behind disturbances aimed against him.

At least a dozen persons have been killed — six in Isfahan and six in the southern city of Shiraz — and scores wounded or arrested.

The government declared martial law in Isfahan Friday, and extended the clampdown to Najaf-Abad, Homayunshahr and Shazeh yesterday.

**Liquor Stores**

Demonstrators in Tehran also broke windows of several liquor stores yesterday, but no casualties reported.

While those cities were quiet today, religious groups in the holy city of Qum, 120 kilometers south of Tehran, clashed with police. No casualties reported in Qum, which has been a hotbed of resistance to reforms instituted by the shah.

The rebellious Moslems have demanded enforcement of Islamic rules — no cinema, no liquor stores, no nightclubs, no women in men's universities and no television entertainment programs. They are also against the emancipation of women and abject to the shah's

land reform launched in 1963 in which shrine lands were leased to farmers.

Under martial law, all gatherings of more than three persons were banned and a curfew was imposed. Consequently the mosques which would have been full of Moslems observing rituals of the holy month of Ramadan remained empty Friday night.

Isfahan, the 17th century capital of Persia, is one of Iran's tourist centers. However, its airport — the second-busiest in Iran — was closed to normal traffic, and so were the nightclubs and bars which normally cater to tourists.

Gen. Najafi said at a news conference that the rioters had a well-planned strategy for their attacks on government buildings and stores.

He said their first attempt was made Wednesday night when about 500 young men attacked the state-owned Hotel Shah-Abass. They smashed windows and threw explosives into the hotel, but were dispersed by security forces.

On Thursday, about 200 young men attacked bank branches in various parts of the city.

On Friday, groups armed with rocks, knives, sticks and plastic bombs containing gasoline raided banks, liquor stores, banks, public and government buildings, smashing windows and burning at least 200 cars in central Isfahan.

During the Thursday and Friday demonstrations in Isfahan the rioters set fire to two dozen bank offices, the military governor said. Military units engaged the rioters

Friday and found that some were armed with pistols, he said.

Gen. Najafi said there were some disturbances in Isfahan last night despite martial law. He did not disclose how many were arrested in Isfahan. Witnesses said that rioters were seen being forced into military trucks Friday.

This morning, Gen. Najafi went to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mr. Abbas's pro-Iraqi extremists have recently been locked in a bloody feud with Yasser Arafat's mainstream guerrilla group, el-Fatah, primarily over policy toward Israel.

But the young guerrilla dissident told Associated Press reporter Aly Mahmoud that he believed neither Mr. Arafat's group nor Israel were responsible, implicating instead a pro-Syrian splinter group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

Referring to the PLF-GC, Mr. Abbas said, "They wanted to kill me and the movement in order to undermine reconciliation moves

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## Moscow Assails Chinese-Japanese Pact

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The Soviet Union swiftly and angrily denounced the Chinese-Japanese treaty signed yesterday in Peking as an anti-Soviet document "from which only Peking stands to gain."

While condemning the Chinese as "the great Han chauvinists," the first authoritative Soviet commentary carefully refrained from attacking Japan. It said that by "capitulating" before Peking's insistence on the inclusion of an "anti-hegemony" clause in the treaty, Japan may have damaged its national interests and its relations with the Soviet Union.

The term "hegemony" in Communist diplomatic language refers to Soviet domination. The Tass commentary quoted China's foreign minister, Huang Hua, as saying that the common opposition to "hegemonism" is the "basis of the Chinese-Japanese treaty."

**Growing Uneasiness**

Yesterday's commentary and other Soviet statements on China's foreign policy reflect growing uneasiness over the challenge posed by China's active diplomatic efforts to build a broad "united front" against the Soviet Union.

The timing of the treaty, when China is courting Western Europe and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is preparing to visit Moscow's East

European backyard, appears to the Russians to confirm their worst fears — having hostile and powerful forces on both flanks linking up with one another.

Another authoritative commentary yesterday, in the Soviet Communist Party paper Pravda, implicitly denounced Mr. Hua's prospective visits to two Communist Balkan countries — Romania and Yugoslavia — as designed to penetrate Eastern Europe and turn the Balkans into a "powder keg."

Diplomatic observers said that the first reaction to the Chinese-Japanese pact, while reflecting Soviet anxieties and disappointments, does not suggest that the Russians contemplate any serious retaliatory steps against Japan, one of Moscow's key trading partners.

Attacking the "notorious" clause on hegemony, the commentary said that "the article is directed against the Soviet Union, which was repeatedly noted in speeches by Peking leaders themselves."

It is clear, it said, that "the treaty is in conflict with the interests of peace and détente. It is fraught with tremendous dangers in the first place to the peoples of Southeast Asia, who have already long been targets of aggressive aspirations of Peking leaders."

"Peaceable nations cannot pass

over the fact [that] the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty is fraught with danger to stability in Asia. They will not allow the Peking hegemonists to recarve the map of that region and widen the sphere of its influence with the aid of any of [their] allies. The selfish interests of the great Han chauvinists are doomed to failure."

Tass said that the Japanese had "capitulated to Peking," although they were "aware of the danger of including in the treaty an article that is of an openly anti-Soviet character and serves the selfish interests" of Peking leaders.

### Seoul Welcomes Treaty

SEOUL, Aug. 13 (NYT) — In spite of their diplomatic relations with Taiwan, South Korean officials have quietly welcomed the signing of a peace and friendship treaty between Japan and China.

They said that the treaty would help further peace in northeast Asia.

The Foreign Ministry refused to make any formal comments, for fear of provoking the nationalist Chinese regime in Taipei. The South Korean government, although hopeful of diplomatic ties with Peking, maintains a close political association with the Kuomintang of Premier Chiang Kai-shek.

"We have no reason to object to the treaty," said Park Jun Kyu, the chief policy-maker for South Korea's President Park Chung Hee's ruling Democratic Republican Party. Leaders here feel that the signing of the treaty should solidify the United States, Japan and China in their new policy of détente in east Asia.

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea, impatient for unification of North and South Korea under his terms, has been the single most unpredictable factor in the new east Asian power equation.

Officials here said that they hoped that China now would join Japan in discouraging North Korea from attempting a military solution in Korea after the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops from the South.

The treaty also is expected to spur South Korea's efforts to seek improved diplomatic relations with Peking and Moscow.

Although neither Moscow nor Peking is responding positively to Seoul's feelings on diplomatic relations, officials here believe that the Soviet Union is reacting more sympathetically than China.

In South Korea's future prospects with both China and the Soviet Union, however, North Korea again poses the largest hurdle. Lately, South Korean officials have expressed concern about speculation that North Korea, for the first time in many years, is beginning to move away from Moscow and toward Peking.

## Muzorewa Saps Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

rule agreement has been trying to establish cease-fire zones and persuade large numbers of guerrillas to switch sides. Government officials say the effort has yet to show significant success.

### Drop in Incidents

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 13 (AP) — A security force spokesman said there has been a dramatic drop in incidents in Mtsana since guerrillas took control last April, according to a report in today's Sunday Mail.

The spokesman said attacks on farmers in the surrounding white-owned districts of Shamba Bindura and Enterprise have virtually come to an end.

Since the transition government of Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev. Nkomo, and Chief Jeremia Chirau and Prime Minister Ian Smith made a May 2 cease-fire call and amnesty offer, the casualty rate in the six-year war has risen markedly.

The externally based guerrilla leaders, Robert Mugabe, who heads the Zimbabwe African National Union, and Joshua Nkomo, of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, rejected the agreement between Mr. Smith and the three moderate black leaders for black rule by year's end and have pledged to step up the war and disrupt elections.



A lone man prays at the tomb of Pope Paul VI in the grottoes of St. Peter's Basilica.

## Pope Paul Buried After Simple Funeral

(Continued from Page 1)

12 chair bearers — lay members of the pope's household dressed in violet coats and white ties — brought the coffin out from the basilica and placed it on an ornate carpet in front of an outdoor altar.

The pontiff had lain in state in the basilica since Thursday morning. By 2 p.m., when the coffin was closed, an estimated 300,000 mourners had filed past it, according to church sources.

The cardinals, wearing purple vestments as a sign of mourning, kissed the altar and then lined up on the steps leading to the basilica while prayers and lessons were read in Latin.

## Iran Extends Martial Law As Religious Riots Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

Isfahan's bazaar to assure the public and shopkeepers that the army would keep order. He said some shopkeepers had been threatened by radical Muslims.

Stores reopened and reported normal business today, which is a regular working day here.

Tehran newspapers said that groups of Islamic radicals in eastern Tehran staged anti-government demonstrations and smashed bank windows last night.

Targets included all of 10 branches of the Saderat Bank, which was once owned by a Bahai billionaire, Hozajir Yazdani. He has been target of the Islamic groups since they demanded enforcement of Islamic rules. Bahai is an offshoot of the Shi'ite Muslim sect and the religious Iranians oppose it.

The shah declared Thursday that his government will crush any rebellion, but would continue his liberalization policy.

## Phone Service In U.K. Crimped By Slowdown

LONDON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — There were two words of advice for anyone in Britain trying to telephone abroad today. Forget it.

Post office engineers have been on a slowdown for weeks to hack a demand for a 35-hour week, and by today a dozen of the world's major cities could not be reached from Britain.

One estimate said that only 5 percent of London callers dialing overseas direct were getting through. For the rest of the country the estimated figure was 8 percent.

Engineers refused to work overtime, insisting on observing every rule to the letter and refused to work at places such as the London Stock Exchange, where supervisory personnel had done some emergency work.

Talks to end the dispute — which also has affected mail delivery — were held during the weekend, but neither side was hopeful of an agreement. Banks, international businesses and financial operations said that the slowdown was crippling their businesses.

But in East Berlin, the newspaper of East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity Party praised the Communist wall dividing the city's western and eastern sectors as a secure border "that thwarted plans by aggressive imperialist forces" to start a new war by invading East German territory.

## Struck News Reports To Phoned Editions

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The strike-shuttered New York Daily News announced today that it is going to try to reach its readers by telephone. Starting at 8 a.m. tomorrow, it will conduct a "Dial the Daily News" service, city editor Sam Roberts said.

A one-minute recording will feature regular columnists and give a news report, which will be updated hourly. Along with The New York Times and the Post, the News was closed Wednesday by a pressmen's strike over impending staff reductions. Contract talks were scheduled to resume tomorrow.

## WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	fair	MADRID	C	F	fair
AMSTERDAM	22	72	showers	MIAMI	29	85	cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	cloudy	MILAN	24	75	overcast
ATHENS	28	82	fair	MONTREAL	22	72	cloudy
BELMONT	29	84	fair	MOSCOW	18	64	fair
BELGRADE	21	70	cloudy	MURICH	17	63	cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	cloudy	NEW YORK	27	80	cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	showers	NICE	23	73	overcast
BUCHAREST	24	75	showers	OSLO	19	66	fair
BUDAPEST	20	68	cloudy	PARIS	20	68	fair
CASABLANCA	25	77	fair	PRAGUE	14	57	overcast
COPENHAGEN	19	66	cloudy	ROME	26	79	fair
COSTA MESA	28	82	fair	SOFIA	20	68	cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	rain	STOCKHOLM	17	63	cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	overcast	TEHRAN	37	99	fair
FILADELPHIA	23	73	cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	fair
FRANKFURT	17	63	overcast	TOKYO	28	82	fair
GENEVA	20	68	overcast	TUNIS	27	81	rain
HELSINKI	13	55	hazy	VIENNA	20	68	overcast
ISTANBUL	23	73	cloudy	WARSAW	17	63	cloudy
LA PALMAS	25	77	fair	WASHINGTON	28	82	cloudy
LISBON	20	68	fair	ZURICH	17	63	rain
LONDON	20	68	fair				
LOS ANGELES	19	67	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## Major Advance Reported In Nuclear Fusion Tests

(Continued from Page 1)

come radioactive, but there is no waste product like spent fuel.

"We have made a great advance," said Dr. Harold Furth, one of the chief Princeton researchers.

The Princeton experiment involved a small reactor called the "Tokamak," a doughnut-shaped device using a magnetic field to bottle up the blazing gas produced by the fusion reaction and keep it from touching metal walls it would otherwise melt.

"The sun uses gravity to keep its fusion reactions in control, but we use magnetic fields," he said.

A beam of hydrogen atoms was shot through the core of the reactor, producing temperatures of 60 million degrees centigrade for one-tenth of a second, Mr. Dean said.

Last fall, scientists produced temperatures of 25 million degrees centigrade. A temperature of 44 million degrees is needed to produce a self-sustaining fusion process, he said.

"We now know how to set the size of the reactor and how to calculate and scale it up in size," Mr. Dean said, adding that working reactors could be developed in 10 to 15 years and "it would probably be 30 years" before fusion reactors are used to produce electricity.

## UN to Begin Racism Meeting

GENEVA, Aug. 13 (AP) — Representatives from more than 100 governments, UN agencies, national liberation movements and other organizations will convene here tomorrow for the UN Conference on Combat Racism, but without the United States and Israel, who are staying away in protest.

The two states are still smarting over a crucial UN General Assembly vote in 1975 which classified Zionism as a form of racism.

The United States saw the decision as a blatant form of anti-Semitism with the then U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Daniel Moynihan, protesting that the vote had given an "international sanction" to anti-Semitism.

## 48 More Somalis Put On Trial for Revolt

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (AP) — A second group of Somali army soldiers went on trial yesterday before the National Security court in Mogadishu, accused of complicity in an abortive coup against President Mohamed Siad Barre last April 9.

Radio Mogadishu said in a broadcast monitored here that the 48 accused were part of a group of armed forces dissidents who tried to topple Mr. Siad Barre's military regime. The state has demanded the death penalty for 17 of 20 alleged alleged ringleaders whose trial began two weeks ago. They included Mohamed Sheikh Osman, said to be the coup leader.

## An Endangered U.S. Fish Staging a Fast Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

basis for the Supreme Court's decision to halt work on Tellico.

Leaving the existing dam unfinished and building a new dam and reservoir on a tributary of the Little Tennessee River. This option was rejected in the study as too costly and without benefit.

Development of the river and surrounding land at the Tellico site without closing the dam except in a flood emergency, with an alterna-

Mr. Dean said the temperature experiment was one of two major breakthroughs expected in the fusion reactor field. The second, expected next year, will be to sustain the temperature for longer periods.

He said the time and temperature elements will be brought together in the Tokamak fusion reactor, currently under construction, which is slated for completion in 1982.

Scientists have been attempting to come up with the exact formula for the controlled fusion explosion — the right temperature, density, gas, and maintenance of the reaction for a certain confinement period.



## To Fulfill Bonn Summit Promises

## New Measures to Spark Japan's Growth Held Likely

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — A special session of the Japanese Diet which would set in motion additional expansionary measures to fulfill Japan's pledges at the Bonn economic summit now appears likely. This would represent a further effort to curb the extraordinary Japanese trade surplus by focusing Japanese activity on domestic rather than export outlets.

In an interview here during the weekend, Ministry of Finance special adviser Michiya Matsukawa, while not predicting a special ses-

sion — said that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has arranged to meet with his Cabinet in the first week of September to consider the need for such a session.

It would discuss what measures are needed to make good Mr. Fukuda's promise at Bonn to achieve a 7 percent real growth rate in the year ending March 31, 1979.

Carter administration officials have been predicting that there will be such a special session, and that an expansionary program comparable to the stimulus actions recently announced in West Germany

would be put forward by Mr. Fukuda. Mr. Matsukawa, who had been vice minister of finance until recently, said that by early September the results of Japan's second quarter would be available.

## Will Need Push

Most experts believe that the Japanese growth rate is running at a rate of only about 5 percent, and will need a push amounting to about 1 percent of GNP.

The Japanese official was in Washington for post-summit visits with Treasury Secretary Michael

Blumenthal, Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller and Ambassador Henry Owen. Mr. Carter's agent for economic summits.

Although recent estimates by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris are that the Japanese current-accounts surplus will hit a record \$17.5 billion this year, Mr. Matsukawa said that he believes that the peak was hit in June and that the current-accounts surplus will now begin to show a decline.

In June, the current-accounts

surplus was a record \$2.37 billion. "We've hit a peak in the trade surplus, even measured in dollar terms," Mr. Matsukawa said. In actual volume, Mr. Matsukawa said that for some months exports have begun to shrink and imports have been rising.

He did not offer an estimate on what the current-accounts surplus might be next year. But the OECD has predicted that the sharp rise in the value of the yen, coupled with Japanese efforts to voluntarily curb some exports, would cut the rate of the current-accounts surplus to \$13 billion early next year.

## Question of Financing

Matsukawa said that the question of Japanese international economic relationships is having serious domestic political ramifications. "It is not only a question of the right level of economic growth, and of bringing our trade surplus into equilibrium, but how additional expansionary measures can be financed."

He pointed out that for past three years, Japanese public sector borrowings have been very high, currently running close to a ceiling of 10 percent of the gross national product.

In the recent economic and political circumstances, it is difficult to raise taxes to meet the costs of a higher budget. Therefore, the only way to finance additional measures may be through more borrowing.

The worry in Japan, of course, is that further borrowing might prove inflationary and be politically damaging to Mr. Fukuda and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). When it was pointed out that despite heavy borrowing so far, Japan had maintained a very low inflation rate, Mr. Matsukawa responded that "Yes, but debt is accumulating, and we've already found that the smooth flotation of bonds has become harder."

Mr. Matsukawa also argued that those who pressure Japan for more rapid growth sometimes lose sight of the fact that the enormous appreciation of the yen — 28.2 percent from the beginning of 1977 to mid-1978, and even more since — is sure to bring equilibrium in the long run.

## Currency Role Forgotten

He agreed that faster domestic growth, as urged by U.S. officials and asserted to by Mr. Fukuda, could not be ignored, but said, "There should be some sort of combination. Lately, the tendency has been to forget the role of currency appreciation."

Mr. Matsukawa, who in his current assignment is the chief adviser not only to the finance minister but to Mr. Fukuda on international economic matters, said he personally feels that co-operation between his country and the U.S. is closer than ever.

But he said that the Japanese public still feels that it is being pressured unduly by the United States and that U.S. companies have not put forward enough effort to make their exports to Japan attractive.

The unsettled issues — such as agricultural exports to Japan — are highly visible, and the mass media in both countries makes much of it," Mr. Matsukawa said. High level meetings between Japanese and U.S. officials continue on these issues on a regular basis, he noted.

## Fear U.S. Will Lose Big Market to Other Competitors

## Executives Say Carter Policies Threaten Soviet Trade

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK (NYT) — Commerce executives and specialists in the Soviet Union, former Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union, have long been concerned about the Soviet Union's economic development efforts, and in both, the United States has a significant edge over other suppliers. But the U.S. competitive advantage may no longer be big enough to keep the Russians from going elsewhere for such wares, business critics of the president's decision said.

"Practically everything the Russians want, they can now get elsewhere," said Carl Marcy, director of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a nonprofit group based in Washington.

Big Market at Stake

Thus, these trade specialists contend, instead of shaping Soviet policy more to its liking by withholding these products, the United States might simply, and pointlessly, wind up sacrificing a potentially big market for its goods and services. Along the way, the nation would forgo opportunities to shrink its troublesome trade balance, slow its accelerating inflation, and ease its nagging unemployment problem, these critics contend.

"There is a tremendous consumer demand in the Soviet Union today, and we should be feeding it, not crunching it," said Donald Kendall, chairman of PepsiCo Inc. PepsiCo has a reciprocal agreement to sell cola concentrate to the Russians and market their vodka, brandy and champagne in the United States. "One of the pillars of détente was supposed to be trade," he said, "and now the whole thing is sliding back to another era."

There is an immediate need to see that the present actions are not subject to political escalation," added Harold Scott, president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, a private organization of U.S. companies and Soviet trading groups. "I suspect the Soviets will move some of their business to other countries, and once you start this negative escalation, the question is, 'When is it going to stop?'"

Reportedly, Soviet officials have already approached West Germany's Siemens A.G. to discuss a submarine for the \$6.8 million editing computer that the Soviet Rand Corp. had agreed to sell to Tass.

Experts on petroleum technology said much larger orders stemming from the Russians' ambitious plans for energy development — including a \$144 million contract won by Dresser Industries Inc. to expand a Soviet facility that makes oil and gas drilling bits — could just as easily go to other nations. After the trials of two Soviet dissidents got under way last month and following the arrest of a Moscow representative of the International Harvester Co. in June, some government officials urged the president to use that contract as a political lever as well, even though it had already won routine approval.

[Last Thursday, President Carter

approved the sale of a Dresser welding machine, a small piece of the overall Dresser transaction, and the Commerce Department said Dresser would have to apply for export licenses for the remainder of the gear.]

The Russians could even shop around for the grain they buy in great quantity from the United States, business critics of the administration maintain. They say that both Canada and Australia have enough supplies to meet the Soviet Union's needs.

Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union was negligible until 1972, when the two nations signed an agreement calling for most-favored-nation status for the Russians and clearing the way for U.S. corporate offices in Moscow. That year the Soviet Union bought \$558 million worth of U.S. goods, mostly agricultural items; it sold the United States \$92 million worth of Soviet products, mostly raw materials.

Commerce between the two peaked in 1976, when about \$2.5 billion in goods and services were exchanged. As always, the trade was overwhelmingly in the United States' favor — \$2.3 billion sold versus about \$200 million purchased — with Soviet orders for grain by far the dominant factor at \$1.6 billion.

Although U.S. exports of manufactured goods and services to Russia tripled between 1973 and 1976, to \$800 million, they still represented only around 10 percent of the industrial world's nonagricultural sales to the Soviet Union. Proponents of Soviet trade had been eager for much greater strides in the nonagricultural category because exchanging goods and services inevitably involves much more economic and cultural penetration than trade in bulk quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials.

Then things started to slip. In part, the falloff apparently reflected a sudden Soviet decision to limit

## Alcohol Use Reported Rising; Cirrhosis Deaths Increase Also

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP) — Alcohol consumption and deaths from cirrhosis of the liver are increasing, says a Dutch expert on alcoholism, and relatively low taxes on drinks are partly to blame.

Jan de Lint reports in the latest issue of the British Journal on Alcohol and Alcoholism that in 24 out of 25 industrialized countries he surveyed, per capita drinking had increased between 1960 and 1973.

The increases ranged from 10 per cent to more than 100 per cent. Only France registered a decline, of 12 per cent. But the French still topped the list with an intake of 24.1 liters of alcohol per person per year, and 61.23 cirrhosis deaths per 100,000 men, 24.88 per 100,000 women. Those figures put the French far ahead of their nearest rivals, the Italians.

The British, despite an increase of almost 50 per cent in alcohol consumption, were 20th on the list, with an average intake of 10 liters a year. And the Irish, whatever their reputation, were even more abstemious at 9 liters a year.

Mr. de Lint said that heavy drinkers have death rates two to four times the average, and that tax increases generally have not kept pace with inflation and incomes, making alcohol relatively cheaper.

## Lisbon Talks Disappoint Eanes' Premier-Designate

LISBON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Premier-designate Alfredo Nobre da Costa yesterday broke off talks with the leaders of Portugal's four major parties until tomorrow, saying that he was disappointed with their reactions to his efforts to set up a new government.

The independent technocrat added that he still hoped to put together a Cabinet by the end of the coming week. Observers said that the main obstacle to this remained the Socialist Party of outgoing Premier Mario Soares.

The Assembly votes of the Socialists are essential to any representative government's survival. Mr. Soares has said that Socialists will not serve unless they have a majority of portfolios.

The centrist Popular Democratic Party and the conservative Democratic Center Party have declared support for the premier-designate. The fourth of the major parties, the Communists, expressed opposition to Mr. Nobre da Costa's appointment by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Wednesday, but indicated that, because of the seriousness of the political crisis, they would not try to sabotage a new government.

If Mr. Nobre da Costa fails to get Socialist cooperation, observers say that Gen. Eanes will have little choice but to form a caretaker gov-

ernment to run the country until elections can be held.

Arrangements for elections could take as much as five months, it is said, because of a need for a census of new voters and passage of a revised electoral law. A common view here is that new elections would reproduce the present deadlock.

The elections of April, 1976, gave the Socialists 102 of the Assembly's 263 seats, to 73 for the Popular Democrats, 41 for the Center Democrats, 40 for the Communists and 7 for splinter parties.

A coalition between the Socialists and the conservative Center Democrats collapsed on July 25 in a dispute over farm policy. Gen. Eanes dismissed Mr. Soares on July 27.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, who is 55, said yesterday before leaving to resume a holiday at a seaside hotel in the southern Algarve that he hoped the respite in the talks would enable political leaders to rethink their positions and decide to cooperate with him. Other political leaders also headed for the coast.

The decision to interrupt the talks was facilitated by what officials said was a sudden plague of house insects at the negotiation headquarters, the suburban presidential summer residence. It had been specially opened for the talks.

Officials said that the residence would be fumigated.



VIRGINIA CANDIDATE — Helen Obenshain, widow of Richard Obenshain, who was the Virginia Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, blows a kiss to delegates of the Republican State Central Committee meeting in Richmond, Va., Saturday. With her is former Navy Secretary John Warner, selected by acclamation to replace as a candidate Mr. Obenshain, who was killed Aug. 2 in the crash of a light plane. At right is Mr. Warner's wife, Elizabeth Taylor.

## In Case of War With Soviet Union

## Admiral Warns of U.S. Naval Weakness

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — At apparent odds with Defense Secretary Harold Brown's public statements that the U.S. Navy is the world's strongest, Adm. Maurice Weisner has said that it would have "perhaps only an even chance" of keeping Pacific and Indian Ocean sea lanes open in a war with the Soviet Union.

Adm. Weisner, the Honolulu-based U.S. commander-in-chief for the Pacific, made the statement in an article in the summer issue of Strategic Review.

If conventional war broke out in Europe, Adm. Weisner said, there would most likely be a struggle for the sea lanes which carry Middle East oil and other vital raw materials to the west and Japan.

"It is my opinion that the United States would find it difficult to protect those important lines of communications," Adm. Weisner said. "We would have perhaps only an even chance of keeping them open in the initial period of conflict."

"There are some deficiencies in the U.S. force structure that must be rectified if we intend to remain capable of doing the required task in the Asia-Pacific theater," he said, adding, "the United States needs more air and naval forces to cope with growing Soviet capabilities."

According to officials, Adm. Weisner's article was cleared by the Pentagon. Spokesmen declined to comment beyond Mr. Brown's most recent public statement on the subject in a speech in San Francisco on June 23.

Declaring there was no truth to "exaggerated allegations" of the U.S. Navy's decline, the defense secretary said it "is and will remain second in none."

"U.S. naval forces are still quite capable of maintaining the sea lines of communication to Europe, protecting other essential routes and supporting allies, whether in the

western Pacific or on the NATO flanks," Mr. Brown said in that speech.

Other points in which the United States is deficient in the region include anti-submarine warfare systems, strategic airlift, secure communications, and quick-reacting ground and airborne troops, Adm. Weisner said.

He said almost one-third of all Soviet forces now are deployed in the Far East. While many are aimed at China, he said the Soviet Navy has steadily increased in size and presence throughout the

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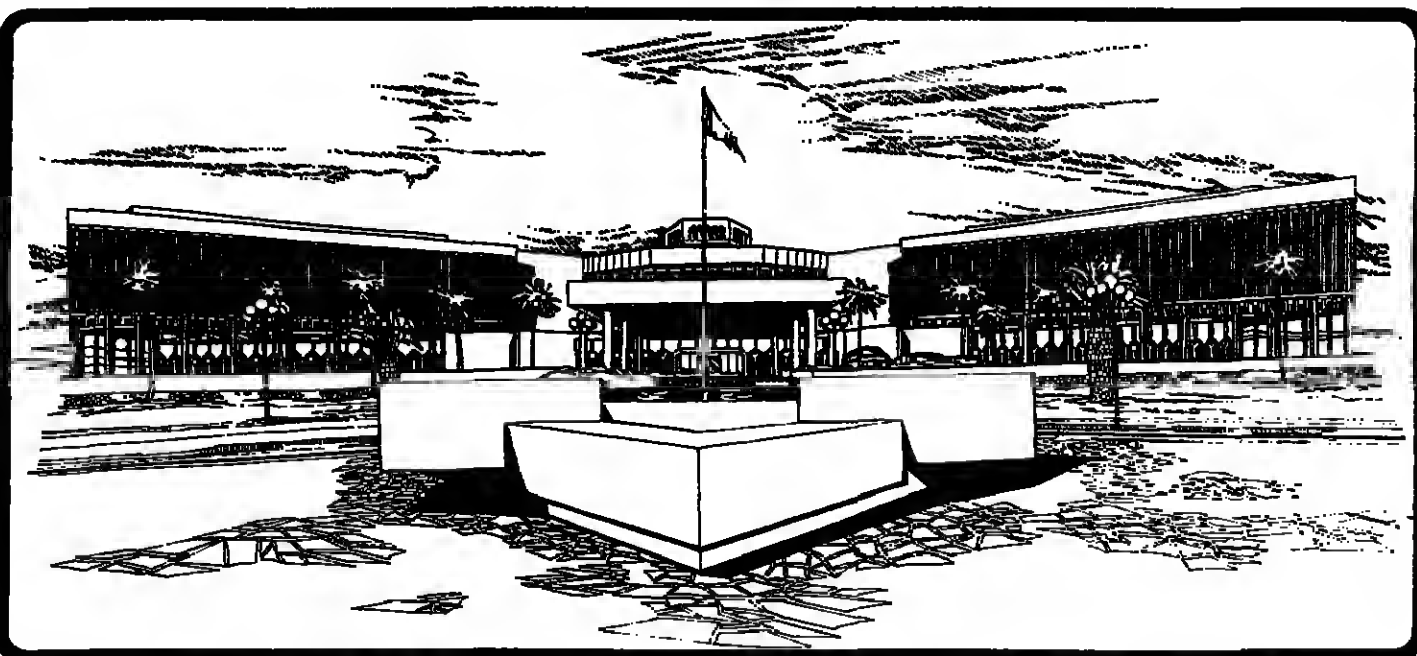
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FIRST WOMEN — Two officers at McConnell Air Force Base in Wichita, Kan., are among first five women assigned duty as Air Force combat-ready missile crew members. The women will work in Titan II missile silos in Kansas, Arkansas and Arizona.



## May Be Designated a National Monument

## Alaska Cape Is Archaeological Museum

By Gladwin Hill

CAPE KRUSENSTERN, Alaska (NYT) — To the untrained eye, Cape Krusenstern looks from the air like another of the lonely beaches that border many stretches of Alaska's northwestern coast. Its pristine solitude altered only by occasional remnants of seasonal Eskimo fishing shelters.

But Cape Krusenstern, in all its stark simplicity, is actually one of the world's geological wonders, a place where odd weather patterns have constructed a phenomenal natural museum, a sort of open-air archaeological filing cabinet, containing in neat array the buried remains of successive Eskimo and pre-Eskimo settlements going back 6,000 years.

The cape, covering 500 square miles, is one of about 30 segments of Alaska that, under legislation pending in Congress to classify the state's federal lands, would be given permanent protected status, in this case as a national monument in the national parks system.

Scallops along Cape Krusenstern's beaches, carved by waves and wind and resembling mapmak-

ers' contour lines, are actually a historic series of shore lines, each perhaps regarded at their time as the permanent meeting point of the land with the ocean.

But nature had other ideas.

## Gravel Deposits

The prevailing winds that sweep the desolate cape come from the northwest. The waves they stir up carry southward masses of gravel that have been deposited at the mouths of the region's rivers. But about every 50 years, an aberration occurs. The prevailing wind shifts for a season from northwest to southwest.

In a sometimes deafening display of nature's power — the last time was in 1975 — waves and ice floes combine to act as a bulldozer, pushing masses of the gravel from the ocean bottom against the beach and building a new shoreline.

No one knows why these wind shifts occur. Robert Belous, the U.S. Park Service officer involved with planning the prospective federal preserves, speculated that they might be a result of "periods of heightened solar activity" cyclically affecting weather patterns.

The beach-building process began about 5,000 years ago, he said, when the glaciers of the Wisconsin glacial period melted, raising the ocean level and submerging the Bering Sea land bridge from Asia to North America. "It was over this narrow isthmus that forebears of today's Eskimos are believed to have migrated from Asia."

## 114 Ridges

There are 114 of these "beach ridges." They extend inland two to four miles, along a span of 50 miles. They were first identified by the late Louis Giddings, a Brown University archaeologist.

Each ridge was found to contain relics of a distinctive culture — hearths, refuse piles, harpoon points of whalebone and walrus tusk, pottery shards and even "snow goggles," the primitive glare-protection spectacles with slits instead of lenses.

The oldest ridges, numbered from 114 to 78, are associated with the "Denbigh Flint" people, the earliest known Eskimos, who lived

there beginning around 2300 B.C. They were named that because their principal remains are arrow blades of flint. Some of these ridges are now below the surface of a fresh-water lagoon.

Ridges 36 to 77 are identified with three peoples predating the Christian era. They are known as the Old Whaling, Choris and Norton cultures.

## Three More

Beginning approximately in the year 1 came three more civilizations: the Ipiutak, which lasted 600 years; the Western Thule, which flourished from 900 to 1400 A.D.; and the Recent, extending to the present. The chronology was established by the carbon-14 dating technique, which measures the radioactive decay in carbon fragments of the relics.

The Eskimos were actually relative latecomers. Before them, Mr. Belous said, were Athabaskan people — the strain from which came many North American Indian groups.

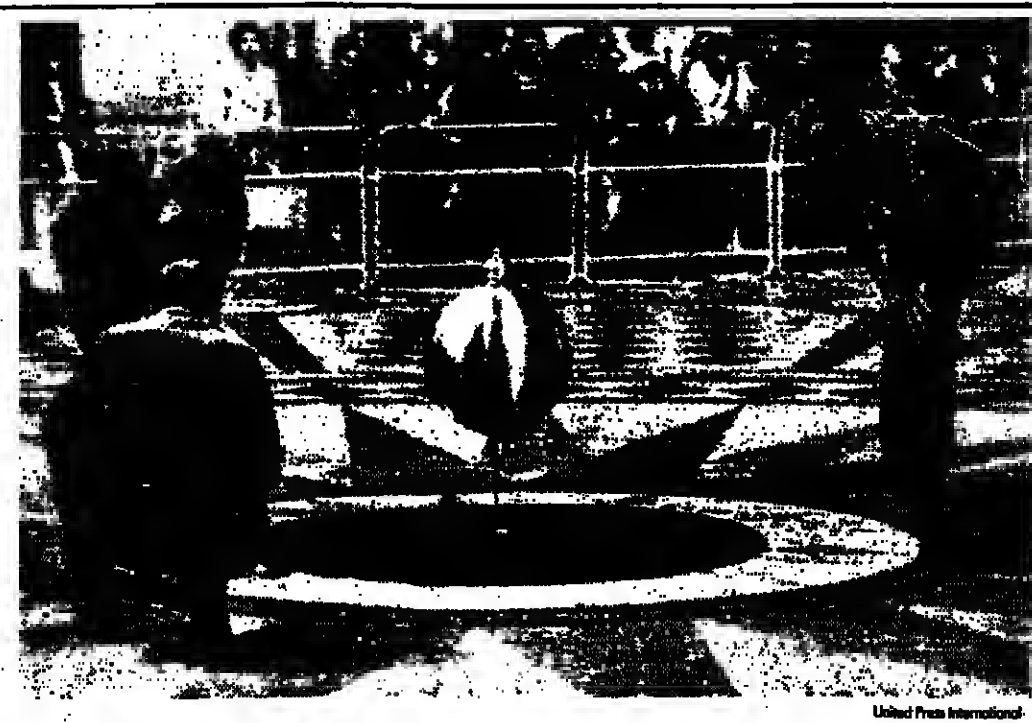
Douglas Anderson of Brown University, a former student of Mr. Giddings, is carrying on his work, and on the inland border of the numbered beach ridges has found artifacts going back to 6000 B.C.

"The furrowed rows of Cape Krusenstern's ancient beach ridges," Mr. Belous wrote in a recent report published in the National Parks and Conservation Magazine, "represent an unbroken chronicle of every major phase of Eskimo prehistory. Walking from back beach ridges where the now-distant ocean once lapped, one senses the ghosts of long-vanished hunters."

Cape Krusenstern is only 40 miles from Kotzebue, a once-remote Eskimo town where airplanes now bring 10,000 visitors every summer.

Whales and seals flourish offshore, animals ranging from foxes to grizzly bears frequent the cape, and it is a nesting ground for many varieties of internationally migrating birds.

One of the stipulations of the national-monument plan is that the Eskimos will be allowed to continue their hunting from the cape.



ENGLAND SWINGS A PENDULUM TOO — A 268-foot pendulum is suspended from the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in a duplication by London's Open University of pioneering 19th-century French experiments in measuring the earth's rotation. Professor Michael Pentz, right, watches as the brass ball is set in motion. The spike at bottom makes traces in sand, showing that the line on which the pendulum swings changes with the earth's rotation.

## Economic Theorists Diverge Widely

## Hungarian Reforms Draw Crossed Fire

By David A. Andelman

BUDAPEST (NYT) — Gyorgy Bence and Janos Kis, two of the leading thinkers of Hungary's growing "new left," and Professor Arthur Kiss, chairman of the Department of Philosophy at Karl Marx University, represent diverging extremes of the economic thinking that is agitating Hungary.

Mr. Bence and Mr. Kis, who consider themselves a unit as inseparable as Marx and Engels, would dismantle the entire system and its stifling bureaucracy. Professor Kis is a classical Marxist with a horror for Hungary's nearly Western-style market economy and an overriding interest in socialist "solidarity."

Somewhere in between is Hungary's New Economic Mechan-

ism, now beginning its most radical change since it was pasted together ten years ago. Earlier this year, at a special two-day session, the central committee of the Communist Party decided that economic reforms were needed to restore the country's much vaunted economic equilibrium.

The reforms included removal of the consumer subsidies that ate up a third of the annual budget, a rise in consumer and wholesale prices, and elimination of government bureaucracy that prevented the New Economic Mechanism from functioning as its architects envisioned.

These were extraordinary actions, of the type and magnitude needed in other East European countries, particularly Poland and East Germany, where for varied political reasons they have been impossible. They were an admission that many of the faults that the Bence-Kis tandem had been pointing out were not simply utopian dreams.

## Stalin-Style Dictators

Social and economic thought in Hungary is notable for divergent visions of where the country is heading.

Conservative Marxists like Professor Kiss posit a tightly centralized system of proletarian dictatorship. In an interview, he denied resembling the Stalin-style Hungarian dictators of the 1950s. Yet he added: "Marxist traditions today are not properly used the way they have been in the past."

At the other extreme, utopian leftists believe in a thoroughly democratic system with workers in total control of each enterprise, with supply and demand determining all prices, what is manufactured and imported, and who works where.

Centrists, such as the architects of the New Economic Mechanism

and its latest reform, including Rezo Myers of the party central committee, perceive a Hungary ticking gently toward a freer market system but with continuing "guidance" from the state and the Communist Party.

## Opponents Dismissed

During the recent debate over the N.E.M., each of these positions seems to have had its supporters. As expected, the third group, with the party leader, Janos Kadar, firmly on its side, won out. Its adherents were pushed to the front, its opponents dismissed. But the other forces are still in the background.

Hungary has a history of diverse economic and social thinking. The most serious debate began in the mid-60s, said Ivan Berend, rector of Karl Marx University and the country's most respected economic historian.

"We realized then we could not solve the basic problems we had. The decision was made that we had to make some radical economic reforms. Hundreds of economists worked on this," he said.

The outcome was the New Economic Mechanism. Hungary developed the most advanced consumer economy in East Europe. Trade and industry thrived, shops filled with goods rather than people, highways filled with cars. For five years, Hungary prospered.

## Critics Speak Out

But the economy quickly began to overheat. After the world economic crisis and the oil price increases of 1973, inflation took off. Controls, placed on the system in 1968 as a sop to the more conservative theorists, multiplied. The government was forced back into the role of economic overseer.

Critics of the system had a lot to say. In 1973, Mr. Bence and Mr. Kis came out with their main economic treatise, "How Is a Critical Economy Possible at All?" It was an arcane piece of economic philosophy. The moral values that Marx preached were fundamentally sound, the treatise held, but the economic system he envisioned, and that Hungary was still trying to apply, was all wrong.

Mr. Kis and several colleagues were expelled from the Communist Party. Mr. Bence had never belonged to the party, but he and Mr. Kis were fired from their teaching jobs. Their ideas, though never formally published, began to receive wider circulation.

Eighteen months ago, the party central committee began a detailed debate over what to do about growing flaws in the system. By this time, most of the utopian philosophers had moved well beyond the piecemeal solutions being considered by the party leadership.

## Single Voice

"All these are short-term reactions to shocks to the Hungarian economy from world market problems," Messrs. Bence and Kis said recently. (Only one speaks at a time but they insist on being quoted as a single voice.)

The views of these intellectuals are becoming more widely accepted by the Hungarian people. The works of Gyorgy Lucas, whom Bence-Kis describe as their "spiritual grandfather," are in the libraries of workers' hostels in remote industrial towns. Mr. Kis says that Mr. Lucas' concepts are taught in courses of his department.

The fear among central committee officials pressing for reform of the economy is that the now relatively small group critically affected by inflation and labor difficulties will grow.

And there is the ultimate fear that this broader, disenfranchised and until now silent mass of workers will become a force for destabilizing Hungary, much as the hard-pressed workers were in Poland during the 1976 food-price riots.

## Caste Protest in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (AP) — About 160 rock-throwing demonstrators were arrested today outside Prime Minister Morarji Desai's residence after he refused to intervene in a caste conflict involving farmland leased to untouchables, India's Hindu outcasts. The police said 4,500 farmers of the lower caste broke through a cordon, injuring 12 officers.

## Critics Raise Ethical Issues

## Research Pending in U.S. On 'in Vitro' Fertilization

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (NYT) — Louise Joy Brown, from all appearances an average, bright-eyed baby who was born less than a month ago in a British hospital, has brought into the world ethical and medical issues that those concerned with the sanctity of life and conjugal love have never had to confront before.

She was conceived in a petri dish, the glassware used for culturing bacteria and other cells. In that dish an egg cell removed from her mother was fertilized by sperm from her father. She is not, as widely reported, a test-tube baby. She is a petri-dish baby.

While the achievement was hailed as a medical triumph, it also evoked some grave misgivings. One member of Parliament said it opened up "Hitlerian" possibilities. Wealthy women, or those determined not to interrupt a career, could have their babies gestated by other women. Embryos fertilized in the laboratory could be screened to select only those of the desired sex.

In the United States, research on "in vitro" (in glassware) fertilization has been in abeyance for the last three years pending a recommendation on its propriety by the newly formed Ethics Advisory Board of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

## September Meeting

The board is to meet Sept. 15 and 16 to consider an application from Vanderbilt University to conduct such research.

It is estimated that a million American women are, have been or will be unable to bear children because of defects in the tiny fallopian tubes that carry the mature egg cell from the ovary to the uterus, a journey in which the egg is fertilized. Some defects can be corrected by surgery; the estimates range from 17 to 50 percent.

For the last dozen years, two Britons have been seeking to perfect a technique enabling women for whom surgery was of no avail to bear children. One is Dr. Robert Edwards of Cambridge University, a specialist in reproductive physiology; the other, Dr. Patrick Steptoe, a gynecologist.

Dr. Steptoe has developed a technique whereby an almost mature egg cell can be removed from the ovary, using a device that enters the abdomen through a very small incision. Dr. Edwards has used hormone injections to control the timing of egg cell production and to prepare the uterus to receive the fertilized egg cell, or embryo.

This last step proved to be the most stubborn obstacle. In 1969 the two men had achieved in vitro fertilization, using a special medium to capacitate the sperm. Another culture broth then stimulated growth of the embryo to a multicelled stage comparable to that normally reached by the embryo when it enters the womb or uterus.

## Scores of Attempts

After scores of patients had undergone the procedure, some of them at least five times, and after three or four short-term pregnancies, a successful implantation occurred last November. Louise Joy Brown was born by Caesarean section July 25.

While there has been no official reaction from the Vatican, a number of Roman Catholic churchmen have taken their cue from past opposition to artificial insemination, particularly in cases where the husband is impotent and sperm from an anonymous donor is used.

A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfranco Pastore, expressed his personal misgivings. "Fecundation," he said, "must be carried out according to nature and through reciprocal and responsible love between a man and woman."

Opponents also cite the destruction of embryos in the Steptoe-Edwards procedure. Only embryos that, under microscopic examination, appear to be developing normally are blown into the womb through a tube inserted through the cervix.

And critics reject the argument that nature screens embryos in the womb, although it is estimated that many embryos — some gynecologists believe more than half — are recognized by the uterus as defective and are discharged, unnoticed, during menstruation.

Another concern is that the procedure might produce defective children. Dr. Edwards, in assessing the ethical aspects of his work, has pointed out that in normal fertilization only the most vigorous sperm reach their goal. In the petri dish there is no such screening. It may also be that the egg cell removed surgically is not the most mature and suited for fertilization.

These possibilities were raised, however, before the appearance of Louise, a seemingly normal child.

While experience in transplanting animal embryos indicates that the rate of abnormal births is no higher than in normal reproduction, Dr. Benjamin Brackett, professor of animal reproduction at the University of Pennsylvania, said that few animal tests have paralleled the full Steptoe-Edwards procedure. He made his comments in testimony last week before a hearing of the House subcommittee on health and the environment.

In vitro fertilization followed by implantation has been done in only three other species — rabbits, rats and mice. All three have short gestation periods and produce litters, not single young. Hence, Dr. Brackett said, they do not provide a good analogue.

## Primate Attempts

At the same hearing, it was noted that attempts to achieve in vitro fertilization with primates, apart from man, have almost invariably failed.

The University of Pennsylvania earlier did in vitro fertilization research and is expected to apply for permission to continue it. The gist of Dr. Brackett's testimony was that much more experience and knowledge are needed before widespread application can be made in humans.

Dr. Edwards has said that the primary goal of his research is to enable infertile women to bear children. Like many other capabilities in medicine or technology, the procedure could be put to improper use, but that possibility did not justify denying his patients their parenthood, he says.

Dr. John Fletcher, assistant for bioethics to the director of the Clinical Center of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., said at the congressional hearing Friday, "There is an obligation to relieve suffering when the means to do so are available."

## 'Great Suffering'

"Infertility, especially of the involuntary type," he said, "causes great mental and emotional suffering for those who deeply want a child through pregnancy." Speaking personally, he said, there is also an obligation "to increase the number of wanted children." With in vitro fertilization, he added, "we have such an opportunity. The evidence of the damage done to unwanted children is unavoidable."

An advantage of in vitro fertilization is that it could enable males with inadequate sperm production to have offspring. Sperm could be stockpiled, and fewer would be needed to achieve success than in normal fertilization.

Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., subcommittee chairman, commented that the Edwards-Steptoe method consists of bringing life into the world. It is pro-life, he said.

The hearing was held in connection with his bill to create a presidential commission to study ethical issues in biological and behavioral research. It would replace the commission on research with human subjects, which ends this fall.

## Phnom Penh Claims

## 2 Vietnamese MiGs

BANGKOK, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Cambodia said today that its forces shot down two Vietnamese MiG fighter planes over eastern Cambodia last week.

Radio Phnom Penh said that the two jets were hit by ground fire over Svay Rieng province in the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia, 80 miles east of Phnom Penh. The announcement brought the number of air kills claimed by Cambodian forces to four.



FURY FROLICS — Just a plain pine cone can be of great interest to a lynx cub. This one lives in the Ahrtari Wild Life Park in the middle of Finland where it will have a chance of growing up and existing in natural surroundings.

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**JUST GOING HOME** — Steve Kolodrubetz, 23, a running commuter, races through the crowd and leaps over a litter basket along Michigan Avenue in Chicago. He runs from his downtown office to his home in Evanston, a distance of 13 miles, two or three times a week. He says his runs will keep him competitive in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. Mr. Kolodrubetz, who was captain of the Northwestern University cross-country team, finished second in the Big Ten steeplechase a year ago. In normal weather it takes him 80 minutes for the run home.

### With Population at 1 Billion

## China Making New Birth-Control Effort

HONG KONG, Aug. 13 (UPI) — China, the world's most populous nation with more than 1 billion people, is turning resolutely to birth control, a measure that Mao Tse-tung once held unthinkable.

A newly formed national family-planning group met in Peking in June and mapped an ambitious plan to bring the population-growth rate below 1 percent in three years, the Chinese news agency reported recently.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien told the 32-member group that there would be no compulsory measures, but propaganda campaigns several times a year would drive home the message to every individual.

China's effort to achieve near-zero population growth is still far from its goal, but the days are past when the country's leaders proclaimed that size was its chief asset.

"It is a very good thing that we have a large population," Chairman Mao wrote in 1949. "We are perfectly prepared to cope with several times the present population."

As if to underscore his belief in numbers, Mao threw nearly a million troops into the Korean War a year later. The "human wave" tactic helped North Korea turn the tide against United Nations forces.

Despite resistance from some leaders and at the grass-roots level, a Chinese family-planning program began in the mid-1950s. Gradually, free pills and birth-control pamphlets were distributed by medical organizations, mobile units and army and commune clinics.

Peking set an "ideal" marriage age of 26 for women and 28 for men in metropolitan areas. In rural areas, where 80 percent of the population lives, recommended ages

for marriage are 23 for women and 26 for men.

Recent immigrants to Hong Kong say that abortions are performed free of charge at the demand of the mother alone, although doctors prefer to have family consent.

### 1 Billion Mark

Estimates of birth and death rates in China are speculative. The last known census was taken in 1953, when Peking needed the data for its first five-year economic plan.

John Aird, the U.S. Census Bureau's expert on foreign population, said in June that, although the Chinese government gives a smaller figure, the country's population must have passed the 1 billion mark by May 1.

Mr. Aird said that the Chinese population has been growing by 2 percent a year. This growth figure is widely accepted by Western observers.

Chinese figures, which are hard to come by, were contained in the late Premier Chou En-lai's address to the fourth National People's Congress in 1975. He said that since the nation's founding, Chinese grain output had increased 140 percent, while the population had grown 60 percent.

Mr. Chou's figures, which were received with skepticism by Western economists, translate into annual growth rates of 3.5 percent for grain output and 1.9 percent for population.

### Obsession with Sons

In his latest book, "China's Economy," Christopher Howe of the University of London estimated growth of grain output in the range of 2 to 2.46 percent annually. That would put China's annual increase in grain output barely ahead of, or sufficient for, the population increase.

China's average per capita consumption of grains — all rationed, including rice, wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and millet — remains at about 550 grams a day, a level unchanged for two decades, says Mr. Howe. In recent years Peking has maintained that level only with grain imports.

The Chinese peasant's obsession with sons, as successors and income earners, has obstructed birth-control efforts.

In 1970 when Mao met sinologist Edgar Snow for the last time, the Communist leader no longer thought it was a "very good thing" that China had so many people.

Speaking about the birth-control program in general, Mao said: "I had been taken in. . . In the countryside, if a woman's first child is a girl, she wants to have a boy. If the second is a girl, she wants a boy. . . Soon there are nine of them, all are girls."

Travelers report that in rural China it is not uncommon to meet farmers who admit with evident embarrassment that they have five, six or more children. Invariably, the travelers say, the elder children are daughters. The farmers regard them as "borrowed workhorses" until they marry.

Cable that Mr. Chou's approach probably represented a severe split within the party. He suggested that Mr. Chou be told, "The United States has long been a friend of the Chinese nation and hopes to remain so; it is ready to develop social, economic and political relations with China (but) it must be based on mutual understanding, respect and cooperation."

An opposite view came from one of the men who was to become a major figure in developing U.S. attitude toward the Communist world. Foy Kohler, then in charge of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Less than a month later, Mr. Kohler called: "Embassy believes (it is) axiomatic that the Chinese Communist Party is unlikely to be weaned away from Communist orthodoxy by Western eagerness to trade now."

He said, "Policy must be firm, patient and impervious to temptation. Above all, a valiant missionary effort will be required to convince our Western friends that the long view is the only view and that Mao is not for sale now."

Mr. Clubb said in a follow-up

## Yen Almighty 33 Years After V-J Day

### An Economic Turnabout for Japanese

TOKYO, Aug. 13 (UPI) — There was dancing in the streets in San Francisco, and wild victory parties took place all over the United States on Aug. 14, 1945, the day of Japan's surrender in World War II.

In Washington, some bureaucrats were drawing up plans to turn the Japanese and their German allies into "beavers of water" — agricultural countries that would never again make anything more important than toys.

It was "V-J Day," for victory in Japan. Japan was beaten, broke and getting lofty lectures from everybody.

The 33rd anniversary of the 1945 victory finds some U.S. tourists in Tokyo dining on crackers in their hotel rooms. With their depreciated dollars, they cannot afford the coffee shop, where coffee costs \$1.57 a cup. Alongside the almighty Japanese yen, the shrinking dollar looks like Confederate money. Restaurant and hotel prices in Japan terrify tourists.

At his news conference, Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda lectures President Carter on the need for the U.S. Congress to pass an energy bill and hold down inflation.

"There will be no need for Japan to build automobiles in the future," a Japanese leader remarked in 1945. "We won't need very many, and we can buy them from America."

This year about 1,714,000 Americans are driving 1977 model Japanese cars and trucks. Japan has more than 30 million motor vehicles, all but a few made in Japan.

Television sets of Japanese origin can be found in well over 10 million U.S. homes.

For what dollars are worth these days, the Japanese have an awful lot of them. At the end of July, the Bank of Japan's reserve board of gold and foreign currency stood at just under \$30 billion. Much of it was in U.S. money.

With a gross national product of \$448 billion last year, the Japanese economy ranked third in the world, trailing only the United States and the Soviet Union. Some economists have predicted that in the 1980s the Japanese will overtake the Russians.

Japan's standard of living is far ahead of that of its Asian neighbors; only Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore are showing signs of catching up.

Things were far different in Aug.

**C.R. Lachman, 81, a Founder of Revlon, Dies**

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP) — Charles R. Lachman, 81, who with Joseph and Charles Revlon founded Revlon Inc. in 1932, died Friday at his home in Manhattan.

Mr. Lachman, a chemist, and the Revlon brothers began their corporate history in a room on Manhattan's West Side during the Depression with \$300 in capital and a formula for creamy nail polish that would not streak.

Revlon, which took the "L" in its name from Mr. Lachman, grew to a multimillion-dollar corporation from its start in making nail polish with lipstick and merchandise along with fashion promotions.

The Revlon brothers retired from the firm during the 1960s, leaving Mr. Lachman as the driving force behind the company.

He married Countess Jaqueline de Rochambeau last year. He had been married three times previously.

**4 RAF Men Die Averting Homes**

**In Illinois Crash**

GLENNVIEW, Ill., Aug. 13 (UPI) — A British Vulcan bomber nosedived into a garbage dump after takeoff here, killing four crewmen. Officials at Glenview Naval Air Station believe that the pilot intentionally aimed the plane away from a residential area.

The dead in the Friday accident were identified as Royal Air Force Flight Leaders Chris Edwards, Simon Farlow, Nigel Thomas and James Hamilton, all based at Scampton, England. The bomber was here to participate in an air show.

A garage mechanic near the station said that he watched the plane climb after takeoff. "It started to nose-dive and the pilot banked left to the right and went right into the dump and crashed. He obviously turned to miss going into the residential area and causing a catastrophe."

A spokesman for the air station said that the dump was "the only open area around," and "it would be a miracle in a way if the pilot just landed there accidentally."

**Manila to Buy 3 Boeing Jets**

MANILA, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Philippine Airlines will buy three Boeing 747 passenger jets worth \$200 million, the airline said yesterday.

Under the agreement signed with Boeing officials in Hong Kong last Tuesday, one plane will be delivered in January, 1980, and the others a month later.

The airline said it obtained an option for a fourth plane for delivery in 1981. It added that a \$50 million loan, negotiated in July with four international banks, was used as a down payment for the purchases.

ust, 1945. On V-J day, the Japanese were awaiting the arrival of a U.S. occupation army, which was to rule the country for 11 years.

Tokyo and 73 other cities were in ruins or heavily damaged as the result of Allied air raids. Millions of ragged Japanese sifted the wreckage of their houses to see if any possessions could be salvaged. Any savings they had were rapidly being wiped out by inflation.

Time magazine's issue of Aug. 6, 1945, reported that some U.S. planners were uneasy about the fact that "even if conquered, Japan would be the only industrialized nation in Asia."

"This school insisted on the indefinite occupation of Japan with complete deindustrialization and reorganization of Japanese society," Time said. One faction argued that it would be necessary for millions of Japanese to starve to death in the process.

There were perhaps three reasons why none of this happened. First,

the wartime hatreds died rapidly as the Japanese and the occupying Americans came to know each other.

Also, with the onset of the Cold War, Washington saw the need to cultivate the Japanese as future allies. Harsh reprisals were called off.

A third reason was the discipline and unity of the Japanese people, and their endless capacity for work.

For years after the war, everybody worked at least six days a week. Many had only three days off a month. Few took vacations. Tokyo seemed to run seven days a week. Even today, most Japanese work half a day on Saturday.

Many Americans think that the United States had a large role in the Japanese economic miracle. In a material sense that was not true. U.S. economic aid consisted mostly of giving the Japanese enough food, coal and oil to enable them to survive until they could go back to work.

They did the rest themselves.

## Thailand Cabinet Shuffle Seen a Boost for Premier

BANGKOK, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The Thai government yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle that leaves Premier Kriangsak Chomanan in firm command of the military as he approaches mandatory retirement from his position as supreme commander.

In a terse bulletin broadcast over Radio Thailand, Gen. Kriangsak was named minister of defense, replacing Gen. Lek Naewmalai who took Gen. Kriangsak's portfolio as interior minister.

The bulletin said Adm. Thawil Rayanand moved from his post as deputy defense minister to become minister to the premier's office. Gen. Yos Deephahsin and Adm. Amorn Sirirajaya were named deputy defense ministers.

The official announcement gave no explanation of the changes, but Thai political sources said the long-awaited and carefully prepared switches were tied to the upcoming retirements of Gen. Kriangsak and Gen. Yos from their commands in the military.

### Transition Period

With Gen. Kriangsak retiring as supreme commander at the end of next month, the sources said, his hold on the defense ministry will help him control the military through the crucial transition period that lies ahead.

First it will put him in a better position to deal with the tricky problems of military promotions set for next month. After that the defense post will put him in a better position to insure military tranquility as Thailand completes a

new constitution and prepares for elections sometime in the spring of next year.

The changes, reportedly negotiated for over a month by military leaders, maintained a military role far the retiring but extremely influential Gen. Yos.

The boosting of Adm. Amorn was also seen as a plus for Gen. Kriangsak and perhaps a move to attract naval support away from powerful Adm. Sa-ang Chalong, chairman of the national policy Council.

Observers saw the chess-like Cabinet moves as a victory for Gen. Kriangsak and a hopeful development for Thailand's political stability.

## Eritreans Claim 750 Are Killed

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front claimed today that its forces killed more than 750 Ethiopian soldiers in attacks south of Asmara on Thursday.

The Sudanese news agency, monitored here, said that "responsible sources" in the front told it: "More than 750 Ethiopian soldiers were killed when nine cars carrying them were destroyed by our men last Thursday." The reference is apparently to railway cars.

The sources were quoted as saying that seven Ethiopian personnel carriers were destroyed between Dancalia and Saganeiti and two between Saganeiti and Diga.

## 16th Overseas Import Fair

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**14. Your father's opinion.**  
(Another good reason to call home.)  
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

## India Is Still Outgrowing Its Rising Grain Output

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (UPI) — India's continuing population growth is eating up the steady increase in its grain production.

The population reached 625.8 million at the end of last year, according to figures released by the registrar of India in June, and is increasing by about 2 percent a year.

If the trend continues, the country will pass the 1 billion mark by the turn of the century. To feed that many, India would have to produce more than 200 million tons of grain a year.

Despite steady improvements in grain production — from 50 million tons in 1947 to an estimated 125 million tons this year — 200 tons may be a tall order for farmers whose harvests depend on the varying moods of the monsoon.

## Up to 100,000 Reported Jailed By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imprisoned as many as 100,000 political opponents during her 21-month emergency rule, a spokesman for Amnesty International said yesterday.

Richard Roach of the human rights organization's press section said, "We have estimated that between 40,000 and 100,000 political prisoners were held by the previous government during the emergency in India."

Mrs. Gandhi clamped emergency rule on the country on June 25, 1975, saying that her political opponents were planning a rebellion to oust her from power.

Many top leaders, including present Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Jayaprakash Narayan, the mentor of the ruling Janata Party, were imprisoned without trial for several months.

### Bitter Memories

India's deeply ingrained regard of children as "gifts of god" and a form of social security is at the root of the problem, experts say. Bitter memories of enforced sterilization during Mrs. Gandhi's 21-month emergency rule remain fresh in many minds. The memories are a problem for the present government.

"The soft attitude of the government is only going to spell disaster for the country," said Chandra Dutta, a professor involved in a number of social programs in central India.

A Hindi novelist who writes on social problems said: "The only sector of the Indian economy which has shown steady growth so far is the population."

The number of Indians passed the 600 million mark two years ago. Sterilization operations officially reported during Mrs. Gandhi's rule exceeded 10 million. In April last year, the new government promised to eliminate compulsion from the birth-control program.

### Swiss, Cambodians To Establish Ties

HONG KONG, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Cambodia and Switzerland have decided to establish diplomatic relations, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

It cited a communique broadcast by Phnom Penh radio. The relations are reportedly to be at ambassador level.

### Maneuvering Between West and Moscow

## Chou Made U.S. Plea in '49, Cables Say

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Secret State Department documents, released after nearly 30 years, show that Chou En-lai asked the United States in 1949 to help China steer an independent course between the West and the Soviet Union, but the overture was rejected.

The documents, declassified and released yesterday by the department's historical section, said Mr. Chou had asked U.S. officials in Peking to transmit his message "to the highest American authorities on top-secret level without his name being mentioned and said in fact that if it were attributed to him he would positively disavow it."

According to the cable: "Chou feels United States should aid China because:

(1) China still not Communist and if Mao's policies are correctly implemented may not be so for a long time.

(2) Democratic China would serve in international sphere as mediator between Western powers and the U.S.S.R.

"(3) China in chaos under any regime would be menace to peace (in Asia and world)."

The cable said Mr. Chou emphasized he spoke "solely for certain people personally and not as a member of the [Communist] party."

Mr. Chou, according to the cable, described his faction as "the liberal group" and that the opposition within the Communist party, "the radicals," wished to make a closer alliance with Moscow.

He is later quoted in the June 1, 1949, cable as saying Mao Tse-tung stood apart from the argument.

The secret meeting between Mr. Chou and the Americans provoked a flurry of other cables within the State Department. The Chinese bands, represented by the U.S. consul general, Edmund Clubb, believed Washington should encourage the liberal wing of the Chinese Communist Party since the Communist army was obviously moving to an overwhelming victory over Chiang Kai-shek.

Mr. Clubb said in a follow-up

## What's in a name?



**John Dewar 1806-1880.**  
John Dewar began his business as a canny Scot would. Cautiously. Initially a local business, John Dewar extended it until orders were received from a wide area in Scotland. As a result of their father's efforts, the sons of John Dewar inherited a stable and prosperous concern.

**Dewar's First Premises.**  
A small wine and spirit shop at 111, High Street, Perth. John Dewar began his new venture in these humble premises in May 1846.



**Dewar's Export Drive.**  
The first export drive was aimed at England. Once a London base had been secured, the Dewar family set out to conquer the world. Today, Dewar's whiskies are enjoyed world-wide. Of the 250,000 bottles produced daily, 9 out of 10 are exported. England is no longer regarded as an export market!

**Dewar's Maturing.**  
After distillation, Scotch, malt and grain whiskies must be matured in wooden casks. This process, sometimes lasting as long as 15 years, transforms the spirit into a smooth mellow whisky, ready for blending and bottling. Dewar's were the first firm in Scotland to bottle their own blended Scotch whisky.

**The Dewar Highlander.**  
The symbol of the House of Dewar, the Dewar Highlander is known all over the world.

**Dewar's Popular Faces.**  
Dewar's "White Label," Ancestor and Dewar's Pure Malt, 12 years old. These are the faces of Dewar's that are recognised all over the world. Everything Dewar's have learnt about making Scotch whisky during more than 125 years, goes into these bottles.

**The Dewar Highlander.**

## A lot when it's Dewar's



## Taking Chances on Television

In dismissing Olivia Niemi's suit against the National Broadcasting Co., a California judge did what he had to do — uphold the First Amendment. Miss Niemi was sexually attacked by a group of girls a few days after the showing of a similar attack in a TV movie. Her lawyer charged the network with negligence in presenting such a scene at an hour when impressionable children might be watching. But the judge ruled that unless the plaintiff could prove that NBC intended viewers to imitate the violent attack, the program was constitutionally privileged and Miss Niemi had no case in law.

Whatever the final resolution of the Niemi suit, the issue of what is appropriate fare for the family TV audience remains with us. Civil libertarians must wrestle with the possibility that such shows may directly or indirectly lead to undesirable behavior.

As philosophers at least since Plato have

recognized, art, even in its lower forms, does have the power to move spectators to action. We suspect that Plato, who was less interested in freedom of speech than in its consequences, would have banned television altogether. It reaches more widely than any other medium, and perhaps touches more deeply; no one quite knows what influence it has on its millions of young viewers.

So television's producers do have a special responsibility. They must walk a line between license and timidity. More often than not, they stay safely on the timid side of that line.

With the movie, "Born Innocent," NBC took a chance. The Niemi decision is important, both for its affirmation of the Constitution and for its practical effects in assuring broadcasters that they can take such chances without losing the protection of the law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Shootout in Philadelphia

You can give Philadelphia's Mayor Frank Rizzo this: Surely he is the only municipal official in the country who could have behaved in such a way as to give some standing to the complaints of those revolting people who were driven from a house in Philadelphia Tuesday after a vicious gun battle.

Sinking to the occasion as is his way, Mayor Rizzo spoke of his personal desire to "pull the switch" if the 12 adults who had lived there could be put in the electric chair. That, plus his earlier remarks about the police brutality that followed the shootout, turned a legitimate police operation into another racial confrontation in an already tense city.

The group that had occupied the house was, by anyone's definition — and to put it mildly — a public nuisance. No neighborhood could long endure the risk and filth the group created. Its pack of dogs alone — 80 were flushed from the building Monday — was enough to constitute a community affliction, not to mention the garbage and human excrement spread out in the yard, the rats that were fed, the loudspeaker that blared in the middle of the night, the cache of weapons.

In fact, Philadelphia and its police force were remarkably tolerant of all that. They spent more than a year trying to change it — to move the group out peacefully. Court proceedings were instituted, and ignored by the inhabitants of the house. A blockade was imposed with a view to forcing the group out in reaction to hunger. Mediators, from both black and religious organizations, intervened.

Finally an agreement was reached and the blockade removed. The group, which fashioned itself into a cult called MOVE, promptly broke its word. Quite clearly, it was more interested in publicity and confrontation than in anything else. And it got both. In getting them, thanks to Mayor Rizzo and his rough-and-ready way of handling things, it also got across at least a part of its pithy message that it was being pushed around because most of its members were black.

We have no way of knowing, from this distance, whether the tactics chosen by the police to clear the house and carry out a court order were the best possible. The operation, slow paced and careful until the shooting began, was obviously aimed at getting at least the children out safely. And regardless of who started the roaring gun battle, the police paid a terrible toll: one officer killed and several others seriously wounded.

That toll, no doubt, had something to do with the brutal way other officers treated some of the group's members after they surrendered. But there they were, on television, being kicked around (literally) by the police. In a city where acts of police brutality have been consistently condoned by the mayor and other top officials, a scene like that is simply an invitation to racial trouble.

There is something terribly wrong when a city's efforts to rid itself of an intolerable community menace can be so readily twisted into a racial confrontation. Mainly the something that is wrong is Frank Rizzo.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Aid to Popular Front

The World Council of Churches last week announced it was to pay 45,000 pounds [\$85,500] out of its Special Fund to Combat Racism to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. . . . The World Council. . . cannot be charged with deliberately financing violence; it is absurd to suppose that they intend to strengthen that element in the Patriotic Front which has murdered missionaries. The World Council's own submission is that the grant is purely merciful: it is meant for the food, health, social, educational and agricultural programs run by the Patriotic Front for black Rhodesians now taking shelter in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia.

Certainly there is no means of ensuring that part of the money given for those purposes will not be diverted to bloodier ends. But it is equally true that money reaching the Smith regime — through such Western-supported enterprises as sanctions-breaking by European oil companies — is in part spent on violently repressive actions by the Rhodesian forces of order. Southern Africa is at war. Wars create suffering on both sides — particularly among those who had least voice in starting them. In the confusion of war it is difficult to discriminate between tendencies which relieve suffering and tendencies which prolong it.

— From the Sunday Times (London).

In trying to justify the World Council of Churches grant. . . to the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, a representative of the council remarked: "We believe they are responsible people." Yes indeed, they are — responsible for the brutal murder of many missionaries from these same churches.

It could be that the council is just incredi-

bly gullible; or that it is being cold-bloodedly cynical by currying favor with what it takes to be the winning side. On either count, it stands condemned.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### Anatomy of a Fall

Can the work of an author in the Federal Republic [of Germany] overthrow a [governor] out of the clear blue sky? It seemed that way after Hans Filbinger's resignation as head of the government of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Rolf Hochhuth gave a push. Filbinger himself set off the political landslide. He sees himself as the victim of a defamation campaign, and Franz Josef Strauss does not present the case much differently when he talks of the end of a "months-long campaign led by the united forces of the left in our country." Both have not understood or do not want to understand that it was otherwise.

[Filbinger] still fails to see that other people could not understand what must be in a man who forgets death sentences that he pronounced or recommended. He demanded an "effective defense of his honor" and asked from his critics exactly that which he still is not able to do, namely, make "the appropriate appreciation of the situation [at the end of World War II], the extreme constraint and the mental confusion and the burden of guilt." The case could have been an example of how one can at least attempt to explain to the younger generation what took place in those days and why such things could have happened. Filbinger prevented exactly this by his stubborn self-justification. And that, in the end, is the basic cause of the forced resignation. The conflict [between generations], nevertheless, remains. It is only being covered over.

— From the Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 14, 1903

NAPLES — Volcanic activity from Vesuvius, the volcano next to Naples, has increased since yesterday. Fears that the Naples area may be threatened by full-scale disaster, similar to the one which destroyed Roman Pompeii in AD 79, have led to widespread panic here. New fissures have appeared in the main cone of the crater and the rate of explosions is relatively high, according to informed sources. However, these same experts reiterate that there is no immediate danger of a full-scale eruption.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 14, 1928

AJACCIO, Corsica — Perfettini, Corsica's "last" bandit, was killed here last night in a gun battle with police, it was announced today. It is thought that he was betrayed to the authorities by his own followers who had grown tired of his "American" tendency to rob instead of simply kill in the interests of the "vendetta." Local people have compared him unfavorably in the past with Romanetti, a popular vendetta-type bandit, saying that the latter attracts tourists while Perfettini — who once held up a tour bus — drives them away.



## Dissidents: A Press Quandary

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — In the general approach to the crisis of the correspondents in Moscow, I sense the hint of a new attitude, sophisticated yet unsettling, toward the previously pretty much unquestioned right of U.S. journalists to go charging around the world hunting down the news.

There is a perceptible new tendency to put some part of the responsibility for the libel convictions of two U.S. correspondents on the journalists: Yes, they have a right to tell the story of the dissidents, but maybe the Soviet authorities have reason to complain that the U.S. press corps has been flogging the story too hard.

I confess to having a personal barometer to measure this change of atmosphere, having been expelled from Moscow in 1965. There were few grays in the picture then. Almost everyone I knew here thought that the Washington Post was right to insist on publishing what it chose, no matter how it offended the Russians, and that the Russians were wrong to close the bureau.

### Which Role?

But now, even — especially — among some journalists, there is a formal rallying around but an informal questioning of the press for making too much of the dissidents, for passing over from the role of witness to participant, for becoming part of the problem of the deterioration of Soviet-U.S. ties.

My own guess is that what led the Russians to pull the string on the correspondents was not simply the reporters' pursuit of the dissidents but Jimmy Carter's human-rights campaign, which turned the press coverage from irritating to intolerable in the Kremlin's point of view.

But it is foolish to pretend that nothing else has changed in recent years.

The nature of what people in the U.S. consider news in the Soviet Union has been transformed by the emergence of groups more or less openly resistant to some aspect of Soviet authority. Ironically, that development flows from the very process of internal relaxation that is denied, in the Western view, by the repression it provokes.

In the West, there is some question whether the dissidents, Jews, intellectuals, sect members, local nationalists and others are representative of the Soviet people — that is, legitimate to write about. It is enough for me that Soviet authorities, while insisting that the troublemakers are not representative, treat them as carriers of a virus that could spread through the whole population.

### Pesky Question

To grant that these groups are a major legitimate story, however, is to face open the pesky question of how to cover it: occasionally or regularly, routinely or aggressively, as oddity or harbinger, as peripheral or central to U.S. concern? Conscientious journalists are aware that the personal appeal and drama of the dissidents can complicate news judgment, and that the dissidents "use" them to reach the West and, through the Western shortwave radio stations, to reach the Soviet public too.

In earlier days, when the radios were jammed and when there was no significant dissidence to report anyway, Moscow correspondents did not have to face the heavy choices that the current corps simply cannot avoid. I would let the Moscow journalists work out these questions themselves: that is the U.S. way. But the Kremlin, often evoking one of the very causes —

the improvement of relations — that the correspondents respect, wishes to force their hand.

There is a second new element in the atmosphere tending similarly to deflate the cushion of automatic support that hard-charging journalists used to count on. It is the rising international current holding that governments are entitled to assert responsibility over news leaving or entering their territory. We call it censorship. Long the Soviet rule, this current has come to dominate much of the work of UNESCO, whose new Third World majority is progressively rejecting its old First World (U.S.) roots.

I sense that many of the people

in the U.S. who follow these things are increasingly if regretfully aware that the spread of U.S. information and news values after World War II reflected not merely the intrinsic virtue of those values but the then-unchallenged power of the United States.

There is a further awareness that communist-Third World news values, as distasteful as they are, are often disarmingly invoked for good political causes, such as peace, anticommunism, development. Those things are in the air.

Again, I believe serious journalists can find their way, and they should be allowed to. But they have their work cut out for them.

## West German Move Toward East Feared

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — President Carter's uncertain foreign policy is unwittingly contributing to stepped-up contacts between the Soviet Union and left-wing leaders of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) who have long opposed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's devotion to Washington and the North Atlantic alliance.

Playing the prime role in these very private contacts is Egon Bahr, secretary-general of the SPD. Bahr had extensive talks with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev shortly before Brezhnev's highly successful visit to Bonn in May. He renewed his Moscow talks in July — not as an emissary of Schmidt, but as an agent of the SPD's activist left wing and the party chairman, former chancellor Willy Brandt.

Here is the specter of what has always made the Western alliance tremble: a menacing new version of the 1922 Rapallo Soviet-German treaty.

Another Rapallo is certainly no possibility in the near future. Indeed, it is unthinkable in Helmut Schmidt's Germany.

Nevertheless, what is clearly at issue in the Brezhnev-Bahr talks is chilling, even though no immediate threat: West Germany leaving NATO with Soviet guarantees against aggression and with the ultimate prospect of German reunification.

Bahr, a fanatical German nationalist, leads the SPD's far-left faction which believes the key to Germany's future reunification is held in Moscow, not Washington. To Bahr and his allies, common political ground will eventually be found between Soviet communism and European socialism.

Political sources in Europe, both West and East, provide the following outline of Bahr's Soviet contacts in Moscow and Bonn, together with collateral talks between other leaders of the SPD's left wing and East European Communist officials.

Bahr attacks the Carter foreign policy, particularly the administra-

tion's intention "to play the China card." According to one qualified informant, Bahr agreed with Moscow that the Soviet Union "would not accept this" and would reallocate "in Africa, in the Middle East, in Asia and Western Europe," possibly with a "Berlin crisis." Bahr contends West Germany might not survive a new Berlin crisis.

The impact of Mr. Carter's human-rights policy on the Soviet Union threatens Soviet reaction which could put pressure on West Germany.

Given these alleged dangers to West Germany, Bahr has asked the Soviets what sort of "guarantees" they could offer "in case of crisis" between the superpowers.

Propaganda Operation

To facilitate such a cataclysmic shift in West German policy, a major propaganda operation has been discussed with this purpose: to dramatize perceived dangers of U.S. policy and "Mr. Carter's inexperienced foreign policy." This would start by denying the U.S. "unlimited power" to dictate Western policy to West Germany on strategic arms limitation, Communism, China, the Third World and Europe itself.

Bahr and the SPD left wing have exploited President Carter's stunning decision not to produce neutron weapons by constantly reminding Schmidt how erratic U.S. policy is today.

Schmidt is becoming trapped in the continuing uncertainty of Mr. Carter's Washington; he boldly opposes his left wing on neutron weapons, and the president pulls the rug out; he yields to his left wing on Africa, and a common Western European policy is sacrificed.

"U.S. leadership is not a realistic factor in the great struggle with the Soviets today," one European expert on German politics told us.

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## As Part-Time Agriculture Increases

## More Europeans Stay on the Farms

By Jonathan Kandell

ST. THURIEU, France (NYT) — Jean-Pierre Philippe's two brothers and his sister moved to the city from the Normandy countryside years ago, conceding the hopelessness of eking out a living from a small hereditary plot.

Yet for the last decade, Mr. Philippe, the youngest family member, has made a comfortable living from his 13-acre dairy farm and a job as driver of a bulk milk truck.

His seven cows graze unperturbed by the reapers cutting swaths through the green-gold sea of wheat and corn on the huge neighboring farm. Mr. Philippe, 34, and his wife, Nicole, are so confident that they will be able to keep afloat that they recently built a three-bedroom house on their plot with a neat lawn that spreads out like a welcome mat.

The Philipps are among the growing numbers of part-time farmers who seem to be turning the tide of the rural exodus that has been under way in the Common Market countries since the end of World War II.

Part-timers now account for 35 to 55 percent of farmers in France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland, as well as other European countries outside the Common Market.

Their survival, mainly on small farms once thought to be uneconomical, has resulted from the movement of industries away from great urban centers to smaller towns and villages. The millions of new jobs created in the countryside have supplemented the incomes of large numbers of peasants and poor farmers, enabling them to hold onto their properties and the agrarian way of life.

The phenomenon has aroused controversy between the agronomists, economists and politicians who acclaim part-time farmers as a stabilizing force in the underpopulated countryside and critics who maintain that these farmers are hindering the modernization of Western European agriculture that has been under way for the last three decades.

"We're never going to be wealthy," said Mr. Philippe, rubbing his calloused palms, as his wife nodded agreement. "We probably won't even be able to buy an-

other square meter of land. But I look at my brothers living in the cities. They make more money. But I can't say they're happier. Or else why do they visit us whenever they can? I've been in Paris — one day there is enough for me."

An hour after dawn, Mr. Philippe is in his pickup truck making dozens of stops to haul the heavy milk cans from neighboring farms to a Nestlé plant. At noon he is back at his property, and after lunch and a nap he devotes himself to farm chores. As the sun sets, he makes another milk-pickup run, and is back home by 11 p.m. He takes off only one day a week.

But he says he also measures his wealth by the 18th-century spired church and the cobblestoned streets in this village, the gently sloping hills and valleys bounded by the Normandy coast, and the friends he never had to leave behind.

"I was born and grew up here," he said. "I know everybody, even the big property owners. I don't feel that they want me out of here. Anyway, I'm such a small farmer, why should anybody care whether I stay or move?"

There is no clear-cut answer to that question. Mr. Philippe's district is one of the more prosperous rural areas in France, partly because of large mechanized farms and also because hundreds of small farmers have been able to find additional employment at the Renault automobile factory, the Nestlé plant and other installations that have moved here in recent years.

But the postwar agricultural policy of most West European countries, including France, has been to encourage larger farms that would produce food more efficiently.

## Farmers Benefit

The booming urban economy easily absorbed the surplus laborers who flowed out of the countryside. Those farmers who stayed behind benefited from low taxes, easy government loans for equipment and property improvement, and high commodity prices.

In most Common Market countries, less than 10 percent of the active population is now in agriculture, and the average size of farms has tended to rise, though they are still only one-fourth to one-third the size of the average U.S. farm.

But in the last decade, the Common Market countries have been carrying out policies that seem to be working as countercurrents to the rural exodus and modernization of agriculture.

Environmental considerations have brought a widespread desire to maintain the vitality of villages and small towns and to preserve a traditional way of life apart from the bustling modern cities. The rising property costs and industrial concentration in large cities have also led governments to encourage the movement of factories and businesses to less-developed towns and rural zones.

## Economic Balance

As a result of the conflicting trends toward and away from the cities, an economic balance seems to have been created in many West European agricultural regions, and the march from the farms to the cities has been slowed.

The main complaint directed at the swelling numbers of part-time farmers is that they have blocked the further expansion of profitable farms. A recent study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) asked: "Will the new source of income enable a farmer with a non-viable farm to stay in agriculture and thus hold on to the land which his neighbors had hoped they could acquire to enlarge their farms?"

Some agrarian experts assert that this is indeed the case. In West Germany, for example, the price of agricultural land has soared to the point that farms are no longer growing. The number of farmers has remained steady at about 900,000, or 7 percent of the labor force, for the last few years. More than half of West German farmers work their land part time, but it is the full-timers who account for 80 percent of the country's food production.

## Too Many

"We are not going to get any bigger," said Hans Josef Grem, a full-time farmer from Niederelmsbach, in the Rhineland, whose 137 acres are scattered in small plots about a 20-mile radius. "We would buy or rent more land, but there is none available."

According to Hasso Pacyna, director of agrarian policy for the

Rhineland Farmers Association, there is no doubt that there are too many people in agriculture in West Germany. But so many small landholders in his district have taken second jobs, in the industries and businesses that the government has encouraged to move into the Rhineland, that he doubts there will be any decline in the number of farmers soon.

"The value of their properties is rising so much they would be foolish to sell out now," he said. The growth of part-time farming has also led a number of economists to question the real extent of rural poverty in Common Market countries, and to warn that governments may be subsidizing farmers at the expense of consumers.

"As a result of relatively high nonfarm incomes, which may include social payments, the number of farm families with real income problems is much lower than has often been assumed," the OECD noted in its recent study. "In devising an income policy for agriculture, therefore, off-farm income should be taken into account. Also some of the upward pressure on farm prices caused by the desire to help large numbers of low-income farmers may be removed by the existence of off-farm earnings."

In France and West Germany, the majority of farmers pay no personal income taxes and most who don't are part-timers who have additionally benefited by soaring property values.

But part-time farming also has some strong defenders. Here in the Normandy region, agrarian officials have welcomed the survival of small farmers like Mr. Philippe, and they point out with satisfaction that in some districts the rural exodus ended a decade ago.

"I look at the problem from the standpoint of maintaining the physical landscape and a life-style that was always valued in this country," said Jacques Caron, an expert on part-time farming who works with the regional department of agriculture. "Even from a purely economic point of view, it is difficult to say that part-time farmers have been a negative factor. If their production is low, they still keep a lot of villages alive through their purchasing power and by just being around."



Shepherd brings in his flock near Larzac, France

## But Not Consumer Prices

## EEC's Food Surpluses Are Rising

BRUXELLES, Belgium (AP) — With West Europe's stockpiles of surplus milk and butter climbing ever higher, farmers like Henri Maury are hard at work these days — producing still more milk and still more butter.

The European Economic Community's warehouses are bulging this summer with 811,000 tons of surplus milk powder — enough to powder all of Manhattan two inches deep — and 420,000 tons of butter, a record. There are 275,000 tons too much beef, and excess sugar may add up to 1.5 million tons by autumn.

But like many farmers, Mr. Maury dismisses claims that something is drastically wrong with European agriculture — that the Common Market's agricultural system is wasting money on a price-support system that encourages overproduction and small-farm inefficiency.

Mr. Maury, 54, said "A farmer is a citizen, too, and has a right to live. If you don't have a support policy for agriculture, farming will fall apart and it will just swell the numbers of unemployed."

## 'Butter Mountains'

The EEC nations have long lived with their "butter mountains" and "beef mountains," the surplus produce of the nine nations' joint agricultural policy.

But now, there may finally be enough pressure for substantial change in the way that the agricultural system works — largely brought on by Britain and West Germany, which believe that the EEC can no longer afford agricultural extravagance.

Is it just extravagance? More than 9 million persons in the EEC countries earn their living from agriculture and have always been a powerful voting bloc. The "common agricultural policy" is part of the bedrock of the EEC and has two purposes — to shield the nine countries from imports of cheaper foreign food and to support the prices that European farmers get from their production.

At least until now, the drawbacks have been a price that European officials are willing to pay for farmers' votes and for an economy that is not dependent on agricultural imports.

As in the United States, this is a time when the survival of small farms is threatened by rising costs and other economic pressures.

## Supports

With the supports, the EEC is able to produce 91 percent of all the grain it consumes, 100 percent of the potatoes, 95 percent of the sugar, 79 percent of the fruit, more than enough milk products, 97 percent of the meat. And agricultural exports totaled \$11.8 billion in 1976, compared with total farm production of \$106 billion.

But the United States, Australia and many other food-exporting countries have been sharply criticizing the Europeans for keeping out large amounts of foreign food.

Meanwhile, price supports cost the EEC about \$12 billion a year. In Brussels, good quality steers cost \$4.37 a pound, butter \$2.27 a pound, milk 53 cents a quart.

In New York, the prices would be \$2.50 for the steak, \$1.49 for the butter, 49 cents for the milk.

European consumer groups have complained about both the prices and the surpluses.

But supporters of the policy, led by EEC Agriculture Commissioner Finn Gundelach, say support payments are less than four-tenths of 1 percent of the nine countries' total economic output, that much of the money goes to improve farms, rural villages and living standards, and that some food is distributed to needy nations.

Farmers insist they need the support. Cost of raw materials rose 10 percent last year.

"And I don't think the stocks are really as big as they seem," said Mr. Maury, whose 123-acre farm 40 miles south of Brussels is large by Belgian standards. "If there were a war or crisis of some sort, we'd need them."

## 30 Cows

Mr. Maury, who has about 30 cows, takes no support money in butter or milk, because he sells that part of his production to neighbors. But he also grows about 25 acres of wheat, which he sells to a cooperative at a support price fixed by the EEC.

Opposition to the farm policy is growing in Britain, Italy and West Germany. Italy claims that more support should go for crops grown in southern Europe. Britain and West Germany — the country which produces most of the surplus butter — are more industrialized than such nations as France, Ireland and Denmark and thus more willing to take some heat from farmers. They are interested mostly in controlling how much money the policy costs.

EEC officials say that they will probably re-examine the policy this fall. That would be an important step because Spain, Portugal and Greece, all big farm producers, have asked to join the EEC in the next few years.

## Question U.S. Desire for It

## Russians Gloomy on Detente

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — In speeches and articles, and in contacts with Western journalists and diplomats, the Soviet leadership appears to be questioning whether the Carter administration is really interested in having good relations with Moscow.

While the Soviet officials have had a running series of disagreements with Washington ever since President Carter took office, the questioning here has intensified recently, as relations hit a low point after the recent dissident trials.

"We are making a reassessment," a Soviet insider said in a private talk. "Much is in motion. The wind blowing out of Washington is more alarming now than it was three or four months ago."

The reassessment, if that is what it is, is going on quietly and unpublicly. President Leonid Brezhnev is in the Crimea on vacation this month.

## Harsh Sentencing

But Yuri Andropov, the head of the KGB and a ranking member of the Communist Party's policymaking Politburo, said in a speech on Aug. 5: "Washington's policy has clearly diverged from a position of political realism." The administration, he said, was "bowing to pressure from the opponents of detente."

The uproar in Washington over the harsh sentencing of three prominent dissidents in recent months — Yuri Orlov, Alexander Ginsburg and Anatoli Shebaransky — and the administration's decision to cancel the sale of a computer and to review the sale of U.S. oil-drilling technology to the Russians as a sign of displeasure, are said to be viewed here only as "nuisances."

"Shebaransky was nothing in the strategy of Soviet-American relations," a political analyst with close ties to the Kremlin said, echoing the official line.

The administration's reaction to the Shebaransky trial was expected. Russian insiders say. President Carter took an interest in the case from his earliest days in office, and personally denied Soviet charges that Mr. Shebaransky worked for the CIA.

## 'Other Partners'

The timing of the trial — the very week that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva — was regarded as a provocation in Washington. His 13-year sentence for espionage seemed cruel.

A deputy Soviet foreign minister, Anatoli Kovalev, dismissed criticism of the trials: "We will not discuss with anyone the affairs that are in the competence of the Soviet state. We reject any attempts to put pressure on Soviet justice or to doubt its competence."

As to the administration's attempts to make "trade a political weapon," he said: "In case of need, we can find other partners who are reliable enough."

It is not such slaps, but more fundamental disappointments that are said to be at the root of the growing Soviet gloominess.

## Growing Power

The United States concedes military and strategic parity to the Soviet Union when it negotiates a new strategic arms limitation treaty. Soviet officials argue. Yet Americans react with outrage when the Russians use any of their growing power — for example, in Ethiopia or Angola, where they sent billions of dollars worth of weapons, and advisers to go with them, and thousands of Cuban troops.

The Russians do not like to hear that their new muscle-flexing around the world is regarded as a form of imperialism by the United States. In their objections to U.S. criticism of their aid and that of their Cuban allies to Ethiopia and

Angola, there is a strong note of resentment. If the United States can get its NATO allies to send planes to southern Zaire on the pretext of rescuing European settlers, they say, why can't they send Cubans when their African friends ask for help?

Another major problem is the slow pace of the negotiations on the new arms treaty. Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko last discussed it, without a breakthrough, in Geneva, and will probably next take it up in September at the United Nations General Assembly.

Also worrisome from Moscow's point of view is the recent warning in relations between Washington and Peking — "the China card," played against Moscow, as its inventor Zigmunt Brzezinski has acknowledged.

## Reject Blame

"Anti-Sovietism on the cheap," is what another Soviet insider called it. "The American side is encouraging anti-Soviet Chinese policies which contain a real threat to peace in the world. The Chinese leaders are being encouraged to do a job the West thinks is too dirty."

And so, in conversations with Westerners here, the Russians reject the blame for the souring of relations.

"It was the speeches by Brezhnev and Carter last May and June that did it," they say. And indeed Mr. Brezhnev's accusations toward Soviet responsibility for the rebels' invasion of Zaire, and Mr. Carter's warning in a later speech at Annapolis, Md., that the Soviet Union could choose either "confrontation or cooperation," seemed to the Russians to launch a battle of words.

Mr. Gromyko later told Mr. Vance, "Two can play this game." And soon the Russians, with typical heavy-handedness, had "responded" by arresting a U.S. businessman and calling two U.S. journalists into court.

## Rittenberg Once Part of Peking Elite

## Out of Jail, American Remains in China

By Linda Mathews

KWELIN, China, July 24 — In sandals and shorts, Sydney Rittenberg looked like the dozens of other Americans exploring the mammoth caves and jutting peaks that have made this South China resort a regular stop on tourist itineraries.

But Mr. Rittenberg, 56, the last American to have served time in a Chinese prison and a mystery-figure of Chinese communist history, hardly ranked as an ordinary tourist.

One of a small band of leftists drawn to China and its communist experiment in the late 1940s, Mr. Rittenberg never went home. Instead, he was recruited as an adviser to the Communists and moved confidently in Peking's highest political circles until a decade ago when he was implicated in an ultraleftist plot to overthrow the Chinese government during the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution and was jailed.

He was released late last year after a nine-year confinement and has since avoided contact with the Western press. But here, in a chance encounter on a cruise along the Li River, he relaxed enough to talk, though guardedly, about his life as the most notorious of Peking's "foreign friends."

With his political status still clouded and a gawky, the conversation obviously was not easy for him. He agreed to be photographed, but later asked anxiously: "Is that going to end up in the regues' gallery some day?"

His caution was understandable, for Mr. Rittenberg learned firsthand that in Chinese politics the slightest ideological misstep can plunge him into a political limbo beyond the help of even the best-connected friends.

Few other foreigners have risen as high in communist Chinese society as Mr. Rittenberg did, or fallen so abruptly. Trained as a linguist by the U.S. Army, Mr. Rittenberg served with the Signal Corps in China in World War II, then stayed on to work for the communist government and become, by one account, "the finest Chinese-English interpreter in the world."

Mr. Rittenberg said that his decision to remain in China was almost accidental, rather than the result of a deep-seated commitment to a cause. In postwar Shanghai, he said, he met several high-ranking communist cadres and "they asked me to stay and work with them."

"I wanted to write about the history that was unfolding in China," he said, "so I said yes."

With his language skills in demand, Mr. Rittenberg quickly climbed the editorial ladder of China's official publications. His



Mr. Rittenberg and his wife

voice, which betrays traces of his native Charleston, S.C., soon was featured on Peking's English-language propaganda broadcasts.

By 1967, he was so highly regarded among the Communist Party's upper echelon that he was placed in command of China's radio network, the All-China Bureau of Broadcasting.

But soon after, in early 1968, Mr. Rittenberg's life fell apart. In a series of events that he said he still does not completely understand, Mr. Rittenberg was branded as a U.S. spy and accused of conspiring with ultraleftist Chinese to topple Premier Chou En-lai. His apartment, decorated with Ming dynasty antiques, was sealed and he was imprisoned.

A poster, covering the entire wall

of a courtyard at the All-China Bureau of Broadcasting, read: "How is it that an American adventurer seized Red Power Peking Radio?"

Long after, with a nudge from former President Richard Nixon, Peking released several U.S. spies and CIA agents. But Mr. Rittenberg remained in prison. In 1973, five other foreigners implicated in Cultural Revolution activities, won their freedom and a public apology from Chou En-lai, feeding speculation that Mr. Rittenberg's release might be next.

But not until last November was he allowed to return to a quiet life in Peking with his Chinese wife and four children, and to resume work as a low-ranking translator-editor at the Chinese news agency, he said. In contrast to the treatment of

other foreign prisoners, Mr. Rittenberg's release was never mentioned in the Chinese press and there were no apologies made to him.

Mr. Rittenberg remains puzzled by his experiences, but he speculated that he may have been framed by Chiang Ching, Mao's wife, and other radical politicians who since have become known as the "Gang of Four." The arrest of the four, soon after Mao's death in September, 1976, may have paved the way for his release, Mr. Rittenberg said.

By all accounts, Mr. Rittenberg once worked closely with Chiang Ching, a principal architect of the Cultural Revolution. But he said that the disgraced radicals turned against him and other foreign experts because they would not cooperate in the scheme to overthrow Mr. Mao.

The radicals "tried to get us to participate in putting out some stuff against Chou," Mr. Rittenberg said. "We absolutely refused, so what they did was to do themselves what they had asked us to do, and then they pinned it on us."

Other sources suggest that Mr. Rittenberg may not be as innocent of wrongdoing as he claims. A couple who witnessed much of the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution from their teaching posts at the Peking Institute of Foreign Languages, reported that Mr. Rittenberg's role was murky, but that "one thing was clear: he was involved in a high-level conspiracy to topple the Chinese government — one of the world's major nations — a most in-judicious project for anyone, let alone an American in China."

Los Angeles Times

## Waiting for Messiah: How a Cargo Cult Is Ruining a New Hebrides Island

Charles Hillinger

TANA ISLAND, New Hebrides

—The men of this South Seas island gather nightly under the giant banyan trees outside their villages, drinking kava, an intoxicating root beverage, and talking about what life will be like when John Frum comes from America.

"When John Frum comes to Tana, he bring big white ships plenty full of cargo, full of things like you gotum in America," said Tuk, the high chief of Loanapiau, who like most of the other men has U.S.A. tattooed on his back.

"John Frum bring cars, jeeps, trucks, refrigerators, radios, talking pictures. He make roads for Tanese people, roads like you gotum in America. When John Frum he comes from America, no more work for us on Tana. You want pig. You want cow. You want jeep. You want gun. No more sickness. Nobody die. Of man change skin become young man."

The 15,000 natives of Tana, dark-skinned Melanesians, have

been waiting 40 years for John Frum to come to their island — 25 miles by 8 miles, located 1,200 miles west of Samoa and 1,500 miles northeast of Sydney.

There are shrines to John Frum all over Tana — from simple red crosses and shrines, incomprehensible mystical signs carved on tree trunks to thatched religious temples like the *Nimafale* (house of worship) in the village of Ianimaki.

Many Tanese have had little or no education because of John Frum. "Why bother boys. Girls go school," explains John Frum leader Kokari Mis, 65. "Waste time in school. John Frum bring everything you ask for. John Frum he make you smart without school."

The John Frum cargo cult started in 1939 when Kahu, a high chief of Ikonukahuk village, had his first vision. He supposedly saw a fleet of white ships sailing to Tana, bringing the people everything they could imagine and many wonderful things beyond their comprehension.

The archipelago, which has one of the world's most curious forms

of government, is a condominium administered jointly by Britain and France.

Kahu and other chiefs were taken to Vila and jailed. The Tanese were told "to stop the nonsense" and go back to living as they had before Kahu had his vision.

But it was too late. The cargo cult had taken root and could not be stopped. Then came an amazing coincidence.

In 1942, an armada of U.S. Navy ships sailed to the islands with cargo to be unloaded at staging areas for the eventual invasion of Guadalcanal, Tarawa and other islands held by the Japanese.

One ship sailed to Tana to recruit men to work on other islands for the Americans. When the Tanese saw the fleet of ships at the islands of Elate and Espiritu Santo, when they saw the jeeps and the roaring American planes, they knew then and there that John in Kahu's vision was John from America.

The Tanese messiah became

John From America or John Frum America or John Frum from America — and the cult had a name: John Frum.

But the ships never came to Tana.

Tanese returning home to their island related what they had seen. They came back wearing uniforms of U.S. servicemen — army khakis, sailor whites. They brought back cigarette lighters and other gadgets as well as U.S. flags given them by the Americans.

The people stopped caring for their crops and their livestock again, as they had done when Kahu had his vision. They knew it would not be long before the ships would appear at their shores.

New Hebrides government authorities asked U.S. military leaders for advice on dealing with the Tanese. A U.S. Army officer was dispatched to inform the islanders that John Frum was not responsible for the cargo brought to the New Hebrides.

But the natives concluded that he

was trying and that the other islands were trying to keep all the cargo John Frum had brought from America for themselves.

More leaders of the cult were jailed. One of them, Nampus, released in 1947, returned to Tana wearing a U.S. Army medical orderly's jacket with a red cross on its sleeve.

He said John Frum had given him the jacket and that John Frum said red crosses should be erected all over the island. Ever since, there have been red crosses almost everywhere on Tana.

Over the years many members of the cult have told of visions of John Frum. "John Frum told me Tanese should stop killing and eating cats and dogs," explained Iatuk, 52, who spent 32 months in jail in the 1950s because of his visions.

"John Frum said OK Tanese swear at cats and dogs, but not OK Tanese kill and eat 'em. Cats and dogs, a favorite Tanese delicacy, thus are no longer part of the islanders' diet — at least so they say.

Only the men of the villages are supposed to talk about John Frum and they alone have the visions. Many a woman who wandered into a kava-drinking session has been traditionally whacked over the head with a club.

The people of Tana are absolutely convinced there is a John Frum. That he is an American and that one of these days his ships will sail in, full of incredible cargo.

Without even radios, little comprehension of English and almost total illiteracy in their own obscure island language, their naive is almost total.

British and French authorities from the New Hebrides capital come here from time to time, trying to convince the islanders that their cargo cult beliefs are pipe dreams.

But the John Frummers reply: "You wait 2,000 years for Jesus Christ."

"He no come yet."

"We wait for John Frum."

"We think he come mueb sooner."

Los Angeles Times




Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
Procter & Gamble	102	SPac 4441	91 1/2				

Consolidated Trading				
Of NYSE Listings				
Week Ended August 17, 1978				
	Sales	High Low	Loss	Chg
Rumolds Inc	3,625,730	79 1/2	9 1/2	+
LTV Corp	1,242,000	7 1/2	1 1/2	+
Tecaco Inc	1,624,000	24 1/2	2 1/2	+
Digital Eq	1,621,200	5 1/4	49 1/2	+
Boeing	1,242,000	7 1/2	7 1/2	+
Pirellone	1,624,000	13 1/4	11 1/2	+
Scors Reach	1,518,200	25 1/4	23 1/2	+
UAC Inc	1,625,600	4 1/4	37 1/2	+
ITT Inc	1,242,000	1 1/2	1 1/2	+
AmT	1,242,500	0 1/4	7 1/2	+
Occident Pet	1,255,500	21 1/4	21 1/4	+
Boeing	1,242,000	7 1/2	3 1/2	+
Exxon	1,694,700	47 1/2	45 1/2	+
Am Martin	1,643,400	18 1/4	14 1/2	+
Del Alamo	1,662,500	3 1/2	34 1/2	+
West Corp	977,100	3 1/4	3 1/4	+
Chrysler	994,200	1 1/2	12 1/2	+
RCA	944,800	22 1/2	31 1/2	+
West Corp	977,100	3 1/4	3 1/4	+
Loat Unit	114,900	28 1/4	26 1/2	+
Issues Traded In: 2,129				
Advances: 1,292 / Declines: 400 / Unchanged: 437				
New highs: 49 / New lows: 16				
Volume				
This week	187,250,000 shares			
Last week	226,500,100 shares			
1978 to date	1,211,100,000 shares			
1977 to date	4,354,172,353 shares			
1977 to date	3,261,050,000 shares			
1976 to date	3,905,175,123 shares			

Financial Highlights of Security Pacific Corporation						
	3 months ended June 30			6 months ended June 30		
	1978	1977	(%) increase	1978	1977	(%) increase
Net income	\$33,756,000	\$24,875,000	36	\$63,604,000	\$48,855,000	30
<b>Per share</b>						
Net income	1.58	1.17	36	2.98	2.29	30
Divid. paid	0.45	0.35	29	0.90	0.70	29
	<b>At June 30</b>					
	1978	1977	(%) increase			
Assets	\$20,200,000	\$17,467,000	16			
Deposits	16,200,000	13,973,000	16			
Loans	12,900,000	10,438,000	24			



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**DOUWE EGBERTS**

KONINKLIJKE TABAKSFABRIEK KOFFIEBRANDERIJEN THEEHANDEL B.V.

The undersigned acted as financial advisers in this transaction.

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has entered into

YEAR FORWARD CURRENCY AGREEMENTS  
US\$-DFLS

involving

US\$ 50,000,000

advisers to the transaction

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.











## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

Behind the dramatic decline in domestic interest rates and the resurgence of the mark was the government's announcement that it needed to tap the capital market to finance its budget deficit would be much less than the market had been expecting. Government promissory notes, sold early in the week to yield 6.62 percent on five-year paper, ended the week yielding 6.4 percent. Yields on six-year to eight-year paper also fell 40 basis points while the yield on 10-year paper dropped 15 basis points to 6.9 percent.

While these yields are too far away from those available on DM Eurobonds to attract West German investors out of the domestic market, the declines reflected the changed attitude about the nation's economic management which buoyed the mark. And with the mark again in favor, international

investors are returning to DM Eurobonds.

This turnaround helped the performance of Chase Manhattan's 100-million DM, 15-year issue sold at 99 with a coupon of 6 percent. Trading opened at 97 bid-97 1/2 asked but by the end of the week it was trading at 98 1/2-99. Nippon Steel's 100-million DM, seven-year issue carrying a coupon of 5 1/2 percent was priced at 99 and traded at 98 1/2-99 1/2.

To be priced tomorrow is the 65-million DM, five-year issue for Mitsubishi Petrochemical carrying the guarantee of Mitsubishi Bank and a coupon of 5 1/2 percent. This was initially expected to be sold at a slight discount, but with UDS back in the market at the same terms as Mitsubishi pricing is likely to be at par.

Next to tap the market will be Saitoh, with 150 million DM of 10-year bonds carrying a coupon of 6 percent. Unless there is further rapid decline in interest rates, pricing

is expected to be at a discount. This will be followed by a 100-million DM loan for a borrower not identified by Commerzbank, 150 million DM for Australia and 100 million DM for Petrobras. There will also be a 30-million DM private placement for Toyo Rubber and a 30-million DM issue for an unidentified borrower.

The calendar compares with issues totaling 550 million DM in the month just ended. This was boosted by the 400-million DM issue for the World Bank, like other supranational borrowers, is not subject to the queue. There are no supranational borrowings expected this month.

In the convertible sector, Murata Manufacturing sold 40 million DM of eight-year bonds at par carrying a coupon of 3 1/2 percent and a conversion premium of 8 1/2 percent. Fujitsu Finance sold 30 million DM of six-year convertibles at par with a coupon of 3 1/2 percent and a conversion premium of 6.4 percent. Currently on offer are 40 million DM of eight-year, 3 1/2 percent convertibles for Trio-Kenwood of Tokyo.

While the yen has been setting new highs against the dollar, investors have tended to stay away from so-called Samurai bonds — issues floated by foreign borrowers in the Tokyo market — because of the difficulties encountered in trading. Loan delays in the delivery of securities discouraged non-Japanese dealers from trading these issues and traders found dealing with Japanese dealers very unsatisfactory. When there was a rush to get out of yen some weeks back — spurred by a belief the yen had peaked — Japanese dealers reportedly dropped the prices they were quoting precipitously, in effect resulting in a two-way market.

This may change, however, now that Euroclear has announced plans to accept two upcoming issues for Denmark and New Zealand into its clearing system, following a decision by the Japanese securities houses and the Ministry of Finance that this would be useful. Physical delivery will still take some weeks, but trading will be conducted on the basis of letters confirming delivery. If the trial with these issues works, past Samurai issues will be included.

**Eurobond Yields\***  
Week Ended August 9  
U.S. Dollar  
International institutions..... 8.75%  
Industrial, long term..... 8.78%  
Industrial, medium term..... 8.78%  
Canadian, medium term..... 9.17%  
French franc, long term..... 10.06%  
Unit of acc. long term..... 7.67%  
\* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

**Market Turnover**  
Week Ended August 11, 1978  
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)  
Total..... 626.20  
Euro..... 492.30  
Cede..... 133.90  
Eurod..... 1,963.7  
Eurod..... 1,675.1  
Eurod..... 288.60

**Europe Is Seen Facing Shortage Of Natural Gas**  
TULSA, Okla., Aug. 13 (AP) — A growing demand for natural gas in Europe will cause a shortage of the fuel there in the mid-1980s that will continue to the end of the decade, a petroleum industry publication predicts.

The Oil and Gas Journal quotes an industry study as forecasting firm commitments for European supplies at 24.2 billion cubic feet a day in the mid-1980s, declining to 19.4 billion cubic feet by 1990.

The publication said that the long-term problem led European utilities to snap up Algerian liquefied natural gas last month that was originally earmarked for U.S. markets.

The Journal also cites Common Market forecasts that imports to European countries will increase to 30 percent of total supplies by 1990 from the current 12 percent.

**Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings**  
Week Ended August 11, 1978

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amoco	74.25	73.25	73.25	73.25	+0.25
Amstar	72.25	71.25	71.25	71.25	+0.25
Amstar	72.25	71.25	71.25	71.25	+0.25
Amstar	72.25	71.25	71.25	71.25	+0.25
Amstar	72.25	71.25	71.25	71.25	+0.25

**Low-Key Talks May Save 1984 Games for L.A.**  
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The results of quiet behind-the-scenes talks aimed at putting the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles may be announced early next week.

The Los Angeles Times, quoting "knowledgeable Olympic sources," said today that Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and International Olympic Committee President Lord Killanin agreed by telephone to let the IOC and the U.S. Olympic Committee work on a contract.

The Times quoted other sources as reporting that some progress was reached in discussions between Don Miller, executive secretary of the USOC, and IOC Executive Director Monique Berlioux.

It was not known what contract changes were made. As of July 31, the city, instead of a private group, was to sign the contract, which stated that Los Angeles would agree to IOC rules but that a special condition would place liability for the games on the U.S. committee instead of on the city.

## Friday and Saturday Line Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11

Team	Score	Team	Score
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11

Team	Score	Team	Score
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11

Team	Score	Team	Score
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11

Team	Score	Team	Score
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11
Amesbury	100-90-11	Amesbury	100-90-11

## More Sports On Page 13

## Chicago Options Table

Option	Price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last
U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%	U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%
U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%	U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%
U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%	U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%
U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%	U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%
U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%	U A L	40	10	1706	40	235	5%	37%

## Syndicated Bank Loans

(Continued From Page 9)

like Mexico and Brazil — would aim to avoid antagonizing banks by not seeking to prepay expensive loans where no penalty clause or early payment was included in the loan contract.

Venezuela, in fourth place with Eurobonds falling due this year totaling \$5.5 billion, has mandated Lloyds Bank to arrange a \$200-million loan with a spread of 1/4 over Libor for the first three years and 1/2 over for the final seven years. This represents an improvement over its previous \$1-billion borrowing, set at 1/4 throughout. However, the amount has been cut from the \$500 million Venezuela was believed to be seeking. Venezuela is now expected to tap the market more often for smaller amounts rather than seeking jumbo loans in an effort to keep its borrowing cost from rising.

Nigeria, meanwhile, is having difficulty arranging its \$1-billion loan for eight years with a spread of 1 point over Libor for four years and 1/4 for the rest. Potential lenders are said to be holding back, waiting to finance specific projects which are tied to exports from their countries.

To overcome this, the government has teleaxed banks that it has "no intention of re-entering the Eurocurrency floating-interest-rate market before January 1979." Shortfalls in funding [projects] attracting government credit facilities will be met from internal resources or by additional generally syndicated Eurocurrency borrowings, floating-rate notes and fixed-rate instruments. We have no intention of financing these projects through any other form of bank borrowing, such as project-related commercial bank loans.

"The Ministry of Finance hereby calls upon all those banks who have made financial commitments to ministries or government agencies with a view to financing any of the projects enumerated above to transfer such amounts to the loan presently being arranged."

Algeria is in the process of organizing a \$250-million, 10-year loan to finance liquefied-natural-gas projects, but is arguing over margins with the banks, who are seeking a split rate of 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 over Libor. Ecuador's Junta de Defensa Nacional is raising \$80 million for seven years at a margin of 1 1/4 over Libor. Norway's Rafinor has arranged an \$85-million refinancing in a 10-year loan starting at 1/4 for four years and 1/2 over Libor for the remainder. The Swedish state forestry company is borrowing \$45 million for 10 years at an evenly split rate of 1/4 over Libor.

## Commodities

(Continued From Page 9)

els, started even the most bearish traders.

While the huge estimate of corn production was totally unexpected, few traders doubted its validity. "It appears that many farmers chose not to cut their acreage," a broker said. "The weather has been ideal and the crop is in great condition."

Analysis believed that such a large harvest could have far-reaching effects on government programs and consumer prices.

John Gilmore, a vice president at E.F. Hutton & Co., said he suspected that a clamor was being raised in Washington for programs to help the farmer. He also noted that as corn is the primary livestock feed, there could be a profound impact on meat prices and on consumers' grocery bills in general.

One grain expert said the projected corn production figure was "so shockingly large that nothing else matters. We are looking at a potentially burdensome supply that will weigh on [agricultural] prices all around."

**Prices Rise**

But heavy exporter buying in wheat and soybean futures, accompanied by late-week rumors about potential Chinese and Russian business, bolstered prices for these commodities.

Despite the estimate of a 1.8-billion-bushel soybean crop, which would be a record, soybean contracts gained 3 1/2 to 9 cents a bushel. Wheat futures ranged from 4 cents higher in nearby months to a shade lower in more distant deliveries.

Meanwhile, livestock and pork belly futures declined on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Larger-than-expected supplies, and uneasy cash markets contributed to losses.

of 0.4 to 2.22 cents a pound in live cattle futures.

The likelihood of abundant corn and cheaper feed prices, and the subsequent belief that hog producers will breed more animals, whittled live hog contracts by 1.1 to 2.82 cents a pound.

Pork belly (bacon) contracts fell by 4.5 to 6.17 cents, depressed by a sharp break in the cash market, flagging demand and the outlook for increased hog production.

**NYSE Averages**

Week Ended August 11, 1978	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Indust.	4413	4372	4405	4405	+40.00
Transp.	4907	4844	4897	4897	+40.00
Utilities	4834	4803	4825	4825	+41.00
Finance	4834	4824	4827	4827	+40.00
Composite	5842	5814	5835	5835	+40.00

**Standard & Poor's**

Week Ended August 11, 1978	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
400 Indust.	11577	11572	11579	11579	+40.00
400 Transp.	1549	1515	1527	1527	+40.00
400 Utilities	5212	5208	5211	5211	+40.00
400 Finance	1239	1232	1238	1238	+40.00
400 Composite	10447	10425	10436	10436	+40.00

**Dow Jones**

Week Ended August 11, 1978	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Indust.	4624	4575	4585	4585	+40.00
30 Transp.	2532	2494	2507	2507	+40.00
30 Utilities	10839	10842	10837	10837	+40.00
30 Comp.	3119	3093	3098	3098	+40.00

**Bank Stock Quotations**

Bank	Price	Change
Bank of America	30	+0.25
Citibank	28	+0.25
First Nat. City	25	+0.25
First Nat. City	25	+0.25
First Nat. City	25	+0.25

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**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.







## Andretti Spins Out in Rain

## Peterson Wins Slippery Austrian Grand Prix

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 13 (AP) — Ronnie Peterson of Sweden won an unorthodox Austrian Grand Prix today to move closer to the lead in world championship points, now held by Mario Andretti.

The race was staged in two parts because of hazardous conditions, and Peterson, driving a Lotus, won both. After seven rounds the first time, rain made the track slippery, and several of the top pilots, in-

cluding Andretti, swerved off and smashed into fences. They were not hurt, though.

The organizers interrupted the race with Peterson in the lead and restarted it one hour later when rain diminished and finally ceased. The drivers started the second time according to the ranks they held when the race had been broken off.

Peterson collected nine world championship points for a new total of 45. Andretti had 54.

Patrick Depailler of France, in a Tyrrell, finished the race in second place, ahead of Canadian Gilles Villeneuve, who was in a Ferrari. Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil was fourth in his Copersucar; Vittorio Brambilla of Italy was fifth in a Surtees; Jacques Laffite of France was sixth in a Ligier-Matra, and John Watson of Britain, in a Brabham Alfa, was seventh.

The rankings of Peterson, Depailler and Villeneuve were unoffi-

cial but undisputed. Results from both parts of the weekend race had to be added before official tabulations were released.

Peterson's victory — the 10th in his 121-Grand Prix career — promised an exciting finish between him and fellow Lotus pilot Andretti in the four remaining Grand Prix races of this season.

Andretti had gone into the race with a commanding lead. But in the first round, he swerved off the

track and hit a fence, dropping out. "The man next to me raced like an old woman," Andretti was overheard complaining, apparently meaning Argentina's Carlos Reutemann in a Ferrari, who he had tried to overtake at the time.

As it was, Andretti got on the outside of the track in a turn, slipping off it and crashing into the fence, spinning around several times. He got out of the car unhurt, just as South Africa's Jody Scheckter in a Wolf slipped off the track at the same spot and hit Andretti's empty car.

Speculation has begun regarding whether Peterson will be allowed by Lotus to give battle to leader Andretti. He was believed by some to have been given orders not to endanger Andretti's championship chances.

In the first part of the race, the cars were colliding or spinning helplessly off the track when the rain started.

Drop-outs in the second part of the race included reigning world champion Niki Lauda of Austria in a Brabham Alfa, who was running second at the time of the rain break. West Germany's Hans Joachim and Ireland's Derek Daly also dropped out.

Andretti missed his chance of capturing a sixth victory this year when he was of five drivers to spin off the track after a sudden downpour flooded the 3.6-mile (4.9-kilometer) circuit and left the 26 starters spinning on their slick racing tires.

"It was a very difficult race because of the fast-changing weather conditions," said Peterson. "We started in a dry track and then suddenly it became so wet it was extremely dangerous to race. It was the right decision to stop the race but I think the decision came too late."

The first start was made in dry conditions but with many drivers still unsure whether to fit slicks or rain tires should the weather change.



Milwaukee's Paul Molitor slides home safely, eluding the tag by Boston catcher Carlton Fisk.

## Hurt as New England Beats Oakland

## Injury May Paralyze Stingley for Life

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 13 — A mid-field collision brought the professional football career of Darrell Stingley, New England's outstanding wide receiver, to an abrupt end last night, possibly leaving him permanently paralyzed.

Two vertebrae in Stingley's neck were displaced when he collided with defensive back Jack Tatum in a National Football League exhibition game between the Patriots and the Oakland Raiders, won by New England, 21-7.

"At this time he is totally paralyzed," New England coach Chuck Fairbanks said while neurosurgeons worked on Stingley in an attempt to repair the vertebrae.

With a minute and a half left in the second period, quarterback Steve Grogan threw a short pass to Stingley in the middle of the field. The 6-foot 195-pound receiver, who accounted for one-third of the Patriots' passing yardage last season, made a dive for the ball but missed it.

At that instant, Tatum crashed into Stingley, and the Patriot receiver fell motionless to the artificial turf.

"I knew it was serious," Tatum said afterward. "We just sort of hit head-to-head. When he went down, he never moved."

The 26-year-old veteran was taken to the hospital for emergency treatment. Fairbanks said that he suffered dislocations of the fourth and fifth vertebrae and possible other spinal damage.

"The best I can describe it is that he has a very serious injury," Fair-

banks said. "Our team is praying because this very fine young man may need a miracle."

Stingley apparently suffered nerve damage which could take months or years of therapy to repair or may leave him permanently crippled. His wife, Tina, and his mother were flying to Oakland.

Tatum, known for his rough but accepted tactics, said: "He was in the air when I hit him. We almost hit head on. I knew it was a good shot. . . . You hate to see anybody get hurt. . . . But I was just doing my job."

At Tampa, rookie quarterback Doug Williams connected on a 3-yard pass to halfback Louis Carter for the go-ahead touchdown as the Tampa Bay Buccaneers shocked the Baltimore Colts, 23-12. Tampa fullback Jimmy DuBose scored a touchdown on a 24-yard run and set up the other two.

At Denver, Tony Hill caught a pair of touchdown passes and linebacker Mike Hegman returned an interception 66 yards for another score, sparking the Dallas Cowboys to a 21-14 victory over the Denver Broncos in a rematch of last January's Super Bowl.

At Chicago, Carl Allen returned an intercepted pass 85 yards for a touchdown and veteran Jim Bakken booted four field goals to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 26-14 victory over the Chicago Bears.

At East Rutherford, N.J., Richard Todd threw three touchdowns, the last one for 18 yards, to Wesley Walker with 84 seconds remaining in the game, leading the New York Jets to a 27-23 victory

over the New York Giants. Todd hit Jerome Barkum with TDs of 63 and 11 yards, while Joe Danelo booted three field goals and Jerry Golsteyn threw a pair of touchdowns for the Giants.

At Pittsburgh, Lynn Swann's diving end-zone catch of a 35-yard pass from Mike Kruczek midway through the last quarter gave the Pittsburgh Steelers a 13-7 victory over the Atlanta Falcons. Atlanta got its only touchdown on a 42-yard fumble recovery return by cornerback Ernie Jackson in the first half.

At Buffalo, Cleveland quarterbacks Brian Sipe and Mark Miller each threw a touchdown pass and Doo Cockroft booted two field goals as the Browns defeated the Buffalo Bills 20-10. Sipe hit Dave Logan with a 12-yard scoring toss while Miller and Keith Wright hooked up on a 25-yard TD.

At Cincinnati, quarterback Gary Danielson hit wide receiver Luther Blue on a 45-yard pass play, setting up Lawrence Gaines' go-ahead touchdown as the Detroit Lions defeated the Cincinnati Bengals, 14-10. Horace King scored on a 9-yard play for the Lions while Ken Anderson hit John McDaniel on a 48-yard touchdown pass for Cincinnati.

At Kansas City, Jan Stenerud kicked five field goals, including a 50-yarder, as the Kansas City Chiefs upset the Minnesota Vikings, 17-13. Mark Kellar scored on a one-yard run and rookie Harry Washington caught an eight-yard

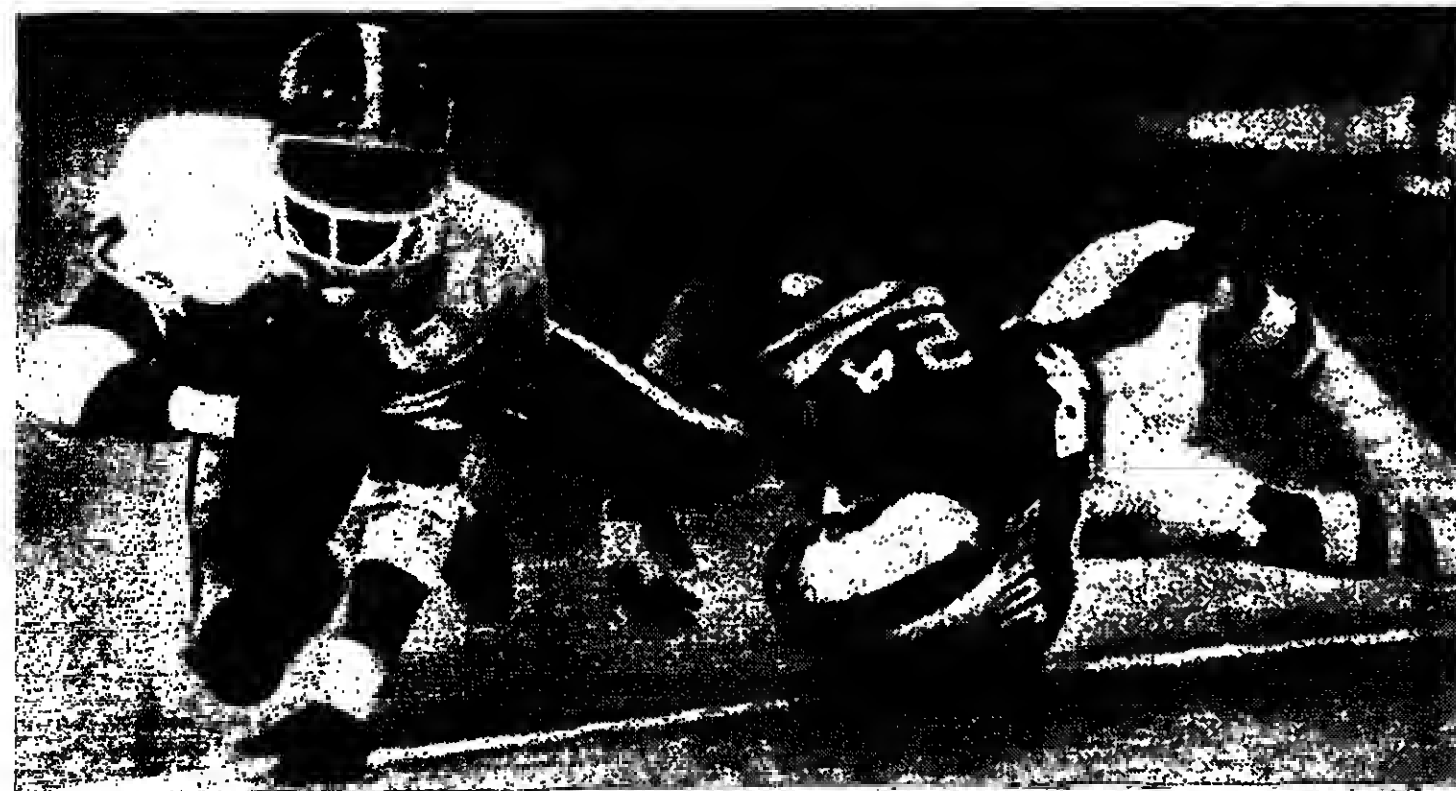
touchdown pass from Bob Lee for the Vikings.

At New Orleans, rookie quarterback Guy Benjamin hit on nine consecutive passes, including a 16-yard scoring strike to Terry Anderson, as the Miami Dolphins defeated the New Orleans Saints, 31-17. Miami's other scores came on a 2-yard run by Delvin Williams, a 1-yard plunge by Leroy Harris, a 29-yard field goal by Garo Yepremian and a 1-yard plunge by Benny Malone.

At San Francisco, Seattle reserve quarterback Steve Myer passed for two touchdowns and ran for a third as the Seahawks beat the San Francisco 49ers, 20-6. The Seahawks took a 6-0 lead in the second quarter, when Steve Largent pulled in an 18-yard pass in the end zone. Later in the quarter, Myer tossed a short scoring pass to Sam McCullum. San Francisco kicker Ray Wersching booted two field goals.

At Los Angeles, rookie running back Ricky Anderson and reserve fullback Hank Bauer ran for touchdowns as the Los Angeles Rams, 17-0. Bauer gave the Chargers a 7-0 lead with a 2-yard touchdown plunge in the second period while Anderson made it 14-0 in the third quarter, when he darted 16 yards through the middle of the Ram defense.

Friday at Washington, Joe Theismann hurried touchdown passes of 3 yards to Frank Grant and 15 yards to Tommy Ramon as the Washington Redskins defeated the Green Bay Packers, 10-12.



Greg Pruitt of Cleveland, being stopped by Buffalo's Doug Jones, refuses to give up after a seven-yard gain.

## British Dominate Commonwealth Games Finale

EDMONTON, Alberta, Aug. 13 (AP) — The 11th Commonwealth Games ended yesterday with a haul of gold medals for British track and field stars, and happy demonstrations of farewell as Prince Philip formally closed the games.

The games lasted 10 days and brought together athletes from 46 national teams. Canada, host country for the third time, achieved its best results ever and led the medal count with 45 gold, 31 silver and 33 bronze. But the last day, centered on track and field, belonged to England.

The British won six of the day's nine gold medals in the stadium and lost a seventh in the men's 4 x 400 meters relay on a disqualification. Through the week, Britain

took 16 of the 38 gold medals in track and field.

David Moorcroft, 25, turned in the day's star performance by beating world record holder Filbert Bayi of Tanzania in a thrilling finish to win the 1,500 meters in 3 minutes, 35.43 seconds.

Bayi set his world record of 3:32.2 at the last Commonwealth Games at Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1974. He was a strong favorite to retain his title and led for almost the whole race. But Moorcroft came through strongly to pass him in the final strides. Bayi clocked 3:35.59 and was given second place over John Robson of Scotland after judges studied photographs.

The men's 4 x 400 meters relay

brought the only hint of sourness in the games. Britain finished first, followed by Kenya and Jamaica. But the Kenyans filed a protest and claimed their third-leg runner, Samson Kipiboni, had been fouled by England's Glen Cohen. The judges awarded Kenya the gold, Jamaica the silver and Australia the bronze.

The decision scarcely marred England's glittering run of success. Keith Connor set a games record of 56 feet, 5 1/2 inches in winning the triple jump. Geoff Capes took the discus throw with a heave of 64-10 1/4. Mary Stewart won the women's 1,500 meters in 4:06.34, another games record.

Britain also won both women's

relays. Sonia Lannaman anchored the 4 x 100 meters squad to victory in 43.70. Donna Hartley, making up a deficit of more than 10 meters on the last leg, brought the 4 x 400 meters team home to win in a games record of 3:27.19.

Scotland won the men's 4 x 100 meters relay for the first time. Andrew McMaster ran the last leg and passed Ephraim Serrette of Trinidad and Tobago over the last few yards to bring the Scots home in 39.24, another games record.

The British Isles' domination was broken only by Phil Olsen of Canada, who won the gold medal in the javelin throw with a toss of 275-7.

On Friday night, Gidemas Shabanga, a 19-year-old unknown from behind to post an astonishing victory in the marathon.

## Rankin Leads LPGA Tourney

MANHASSET, N.Y., Aug. 13 (UPI) — Debbie Massey zoomed in with a 67 yesterday to pull within two strokes of Judy Rankin going into the final round of the LPGA Long Island Classic.

Rankin cruised to a three-under-par 70 to go 9-under, 210, for three rounds on the North Hills course. The 33-year-old from St. Louis, who has yet to win this year after leading the tour with 11 victories the last two years, seemed ready to resume her status as the best woman golfer.

Nancy Lopez, winner of eight tournaments this year, showed signs of coming back in the morning when she posted a 69, 10 strokes better than her disastrous first round. That left Lopez at two over, 221.

## Friday: Brewers Defeat Red Sox, 10-5

BOSTON, Aug. 13 (UPI) — The Milwaukee Brewers snapped a five-game losing streak Friday night, defeating the Boston Red Sox, 10-5.

Gorman Thomas hit a two-run homer and Ben Oglivie pounded out four hits to drive in three runs as the Brewers prevented Luis Tiant from pitching his 200th career victory.

Milwaukee took a 3-0 lead in the second inning on Thomas' homer, his 26th, following a single by Robin Yount. Oglivie then drove in Paul Molitor, who had doubled, with a single off Tiant, 8-5, who lasted only 4 1/2 innings.

Boston countered in its half of the second with a run-scoring single from George Scott, but the Brewers scored twice in the fifth on Sixto Lezcano's sacrifice fly and on a single by Yount.

The Brewers scored three more runs in the sixth on Larry Hise's double and a two-run single by Oglivie before Boston scored three times in the seventh on an RBI double by Dwight Evans and singles by Butch Hobson and Jim Rice.

"We've had some tough games lately," Thomas said, "especially losing three straight in New York. But you just can't think about it; you can't bring yesterday with you to the ballpark."

Angels 3, Mariners 1

At Anaheim, Calif., Nolan Ryan pitched a two-hitter and Joe Rudi hit a solo homer to pace California to a 3-1 victory over Seattle. Ryan, 6-10, struck out 10 to run his season total to 184 — two more than New York's Ron Guidry — for the American League lead.

A's 2-2, Twins 0-3

At Bloomington, Minn., Glenn Borgmann's RBI single in the seventh scored Hosken Powell with the winning run to give Minnesota a 3-2 victory over Oakland and a split of their doubleheader. In the opener, Rick Langford pitched a three-hitter to pace Oakland to a 2-0 victory.

Yankees 2, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Catfish Hunter stopped Baltimore on four hits to give New York a 2-1 victory in a rain-abridged game. Kiko Garcia's throwing error led to both New York runs. Hunter, 6-4, gave up a solo homer to Ken Singleton in the first inning.

Royals 9, Blue Jays 8

At Toronto, Clint Hurdle's run-scoring single with two out in the 10th inning — his fourth RBI of the game — gave Kansas City a 9-8 triumph over Toronto. With two out in the 10th, Fred Patk drew a walk off loser Victor Cruz, 3-1, stole second and scored on Hurdle's hit.

Padres 2, Pirates 0

In the National League, at San Diego, Cincinnati blanked San Diego, 2-0, on an outstanding pitching job by Bill Bonham, who combined with Doug Bair on a three-hitter. George Foster's ninth-inning double broke a scoreless tie and Bair, the winner, added an RBI single.

Expos 1, Cubs 0

At Montreal, Ross Grimsley pitched a two-hit shutout for Montreal to outduel Dennis Lamp for his 14th victory, a 1-0 decision over Chicago. Tony Perez drove in the game's only run with a sixth-inning sacrifice fly.

## Major League Standings

## Tigers 7, White Sox 3

At Chicago, Lou Whitaker and Rusty Staub drove in two runs each during a six-run third and Jack Billingham captured his sixth straight victory with a six-hitter in leading Detroit past Chicago, 7-3.

## Rangers 8, Indians 2

At Cleveland, Bobby Boods drove in three runs for Texas with a two-run homer and a double and Juan Beniquez added a two-run shot to power Joo Malack to his first road victory of the year, an 8-2 decision over Cleveland.

## Reds 2, Padres 0

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## Phillies 15, Pirates 4

At Philadelphia, Larry Bowa doubled and singled to drive in two runs for Philadelphia during a nine-run third inning en route to a 15-4 victory over Pittsburgh. The Phillies raked Pittsburgh pitching for 15 hits.

## Braves 1, Astros 0

At Houston, Larry McWilliams and Gene Garber combined on a three-hit shutout as Atlanta edged Houston, 1-0. Dale Murphy's sixth-inning single accounted for the game's only run. McWilliams, 5-0, allowed only three singles before yielding to a pinch hitter in the ninth.

## Cardinals 4, Mets 1

At New York, Garry Templeton's two-run double highlighted a three-run 12th inning and helped St. Louis beat New York, 4-1. Tony Scott led off the eighth with a pinch-hit homer to put St. Louis ahead 1-0.

## Dodgers 4, Giants 3

At Los Angeles, reliever Randy Moffitt walked Billy North with the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth inning to force in the winning run and lift Los Angeles to a 4-3 victory over San Diego.

## Mariners 5-5, Angels 7-3

At Seattle, Leon Roberts' grand slam homer carried Seattle to a 5-3 victory and a split of a doubleheader with California. Roberts' homer, his 18th, was his second grand slam of the season and the team's seventh of the year. In the opener, Danny Gooden's two-run single in the 10th gave California a 7-5 triumph.

## Orioles 6, Yankees 4

At Baltimore, Pat Kelly hit a three-run homer and Eddie Murray drove in a pair of runs with two singles to lead Baltimore past New York, 6-4, in a game delayed three times because of a power failure in the stadium lights.

## WBA Flyweight Title

## Taken by Gonzalez

CARACAS, Aug. 13 (AP) — Fighting with advantages in height and experience, Venezuelan Benito Gonzalez yesterday won the World Boxing Association flyweight title from Curry Espadas of Mexico in a 15-round decision in Maracay near here.

Espadas won the title on Oct. 2, 1976, knocking out Alfonso Lopez of Panama in Los Angeles. He had defended his crown only once this year, a seventh-round TKO over Japanese challenger Kimio Furesawa in Tokyo on Jan. 2.

## Connors Faces Higuera in U.S. Clay Court Final

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 13 (UPI) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors needed just half an hour today to defeat defending champion Manuel Orantes, 7-5, 6-1, and gain the men's finals of the U.S. Clay Court tennis championship.

Connors faced Jose Higuera for the title.

The Connors-Orantes match at the Indianapolis Racquet Club was suspended by darkness last night with Connors leading, 2-0, in the second set.

When play resumed this morning, Connors extended his lead to 3-0, winning a sixth consecutive game. He allowed the third-seeded Orantes only the fourth game before wrapping up the match.

"I was surprised the match ended so quickly," said Connors. "Winning the third game gave me more confidence, but I had played pretty good."

## Twins 6, A's 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Butch Wynegar's two-run homer and a solo blast by Roy Smalley lifted Minnesota to a 6-3 victory over Oakland. The Twins staked Stan Perzanowski to a 2-0 lead in the fourth, when Wynegar delivered his homer off A's starter Steve Renko.

## White Sox 6, Tigers 3

At Chicago, rookie catcher Mike Colborn drove in four runs with three singles and a sacrifice fly as Chicago snapped a four-game losing streak with a 6-3 victory over Detroit.

## Rangers 6, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Kurt Bevacqua hit a three-run homer in the fourth to pace Texas to a 6-1 triumph over Cleveland. Doyle Alexander and Len Barker combined for a 10-hitter with Alexander, 7-8, getting the victory.

## Blue Jays 5, Royals 2

At Toronto, Bob Beller rapped four hits and Otto Velez and Rick Cerezo hit solo home runs to power Toronto to a 5-2 victory over Kansas City. After the Royals took a 2-0 lead on an RBI single by Al Cowens and a sacrifice fly by Tony Poquette, Toronto moved ahead with three runs in the second inning.

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